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THREAT ON REAGAN — Edward M. Richardson, left, arrives at a Manhattan detention unit after being held on charges of threatening to kill Mr. Reagan. Details page 3.

China Seeks Loan, Revives Japan Deals

By William Chapman Withington Post Service

TOKYO - In another economic reversal, China has dispolicy reversal. China has dis-closed that it will not cancel the large industrial plant contracts it has made with Japan.

But the Chinese government sl-multaneously has asked for a \$4 billion loan from Japan to revive the four major petrochemical plants that it had ordered suspend-

ed only a few months ago,
Japanese officials Wednesday described a loan of that size as impossible to grant. That is an incredible figure," said one official.

The latest development in China

has left the Japanese government in China has left the Japanese government still baffled by the sharp swings in Chinese economic policy. The Japanese are encouraged by the decision not to cancel the industrial projects and the promise to pay for what has been delivered so far. But it is not clear how China plans to it is not clear how China plans to raise the money. So far, China has not said that it must have the large Japanese loan to revive the projtwo are not necessarily linked to-

Preliminary negotiations are scheduled to begin in Tokyo this week with the major decisions to be made later this month when Chinese Vice Premier Gu Mu ar-

The talks are crucial for China

plants and one steel plant are the core of China's vast modernization program and they are also vital to the loog-term economic relations between the two countries.

Beginning in mid-January, the Chinese government made a series of announcements stating bluntly that four petrochemical plants and part of a steel plant already under construction would be canceled. This represented a dramatic switch in policy by officials who concluded that China was investing too much in heavy industry and that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

dent Elias Sarkis Wednesday or-

dered a cease-fire in Beirut and in

the Christian town of Zable in

eastern Lebanon, although the truce was only partially observed.

the capital hours after the cease-fire was due to come into effect,

and artillery duels raged in the

Sporadic shooting cootinued in

Russian Buildup Of Afghanistan **Forces Reported**

By Michael T. Kaufman New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — A Western dip-lomatic source claimed Wednesday that large numbers of Soviet troops have arrived in Afghanistan in recent weeks to bolster the Soviet units that have been trying to subdue Islamic guerrillas for the

The diplomatic source cited reports from well-placed Afghan in-formants who he said "repeatedly asserted that large numbers of additional troops have arrived in the country." The source said that the estimates of new arrivals ranged from 10,000 to 60,000, although most of the reports center on 20,000 to 22,000. He further added that most informants described newly arrived soldiers as additions rather than replacements.

Such an influx, if confirmed, would represent the first escalation in the size of the Soviet force in Afghanistan, which for more than a year has been reportedly maintained at about 85,000 men. In the past, some Soviet military experts have been quoted as saying that 300,000 troops were needed to thoroughly quash the many guerrilla bands operating in the country. The reluctance of the Russians to follow much military assessing to follow such military prescrip-tions had been regarded by some Western analysts as indication that Moscow, widely criticized for its intervention, was seeking some formula for disengagement.

Wednesday's report by the diplomatic source of the Soviet troop buildup came as Shah Mohammed Dost, the Afghan foreign minister, suggested that his country might consider asking for more Soviet soldiers if guerrilla groups were to receive new supplies and aid, pre-sumably from Washington routed

from The Patriot, a newspaper published by the pro-Soviet Com-munist Party of India, Mr. Dost was quoted as saying, "We have no need for an increase in the limited Soviet contingents in Afghanistan, but we are taking into considera-tion all the developments around us. In the event of some countries' taking steps to upset the balance in the region, we obviously cannot ig-nore them and [we] reserve the right to take appropriate coun-

Meanwhile, Western diplomatic sources and some oon-Asian re-cent visitors to Kabul reported that Russians, both military and civilians, were suddenly more in evidence than they had been a month ago. A number of accounts tended to confirm earlier reports that Soviet personnel were moving into the barracks and ensamp-ments that had been vacated during the last few weeks by the rem-nants of four Afghan divisions en-compassing about 16,000 troops.

These Afghan forces have been dispatched to the countryside under orders to pursue and rout the guerrilla groups who have gained mobility with the arrival of spring. The melting snows have also enabled passage by large numbers of Soviet convoys of trucks carrying building materials, fertilizers and, in one case, 50 damaged armored personnel carriers that were spotted by Western sources.

The Western diplomats also conveyed scattered reports of clashes in the countryside between the Afghan units deployed from the capital and guerrillas. A source reported that officers of one ar-mored division were told that their force would be followed by Soviet units with orders "to shoot any Afghan who retreated or failed to seriously pursue" the guerrillas.



Bela Karoly with Nadia Comaneci at the Montreal Olympics.

Coach of Comaneci, Wife Defect to U.S.

By Charles Fenyvesi and Barr Barnes

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The
Romanian who coached Nadia
Comaneci to six medals at the 1976 Montreal Olympics has de-

fected to the United States. Bela Karoly, 38, his wife, Marta, and Geza Pozsar, the top choreog-rapher for the Romanian National Gymnastics Team, informed Romanian officials of their deci-sion in a meeting Tuesday at the State Department

The Karolys left their 7-year-old daughter and Mr. Pozsar left his wife and infant daughter. Mr. Karoly is considered one of the world's great gymnastics trainers. Sarkis Calls for Cease-Fire in Lebanon; lo an interview later, the Karolys and Mr. Pozsar said that the
decision not to return to Romania
was made in New York on March 30, the last day of a four-week tour of the United States by the Romanian Women's National Gymnastics Team.

Dissatisfaction

The trainers said that their decidissatisfaction with their treatment by the Romanian State Central Federation of Athletics, After Miss Comaneci's spectacular success in Mootreal, they said, she was treated as a national asset and removed from their tutelage for periods

career led to her widely publicized decline between 1977 and 1978," Mr. Karoly said.

worked together for the last 11 years, said that they hoped to contheir careers in the United

dia has become synonymous with gymnastics excellence throughout the world.

The publicity generated from her triumphs in Montreal have had a wide impact on gynastics in the

one of several world class gymnasts trained by the Karoly team in the provincial Romanian town of Onesti, where the Karolys and Mr. Pozsar were physical educa-tion teachers. Their defection is certain to be a serious blow to Romanian national pride, which received a great boost from the access of the gymnastics team.

Soul-Searching

Although their unhappiness with Romanian sports officialdom, highly centralized in Bucharest, had been nagging them since Mon-treal, they said, the Karolys did not decide to defect until after a soul-searching conversation in the early morning bours of March 30. Their primary concern about defecting was having to leave their families in Romania, the three

Mr. Pozsar leaves his wife, Ma-ria, and his 18-month-old daugh-ter, Karina Petra, behind. The (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

INSTIDE

Egypt's Economy

Egypt, whose economic house has been often in chaos in the last three decades, is undertaking a sweeping reform plan to put it in order. A turnaround began as budget and balanceof-payments surpluses were reported for 1980. A special supplement looking at this and other developments in Egypt begins on Page 7S.

The Shuttle

After a series of problems, the U.S. space shuttle Columbia is apparently ready for launcb-

Poles Welcome **Softer Stance** By Brezhnev

WARSAW - The Polish media, Solidarity and farmers seeking their own union joined Wednesday in welcoming Soviet President Leonid 1. Brezhnev's apparent vote of confidence in Poland's ability to solve its

Newspapers praised Mr. Brezhnev's "farsightedness" and called him a "consistent supporter of peace," and the unofficial independent farmers union, Rural Solidarity, said in a pledge of support to the Communist Party that it would never strike.

But a Western diplomatic source warned against any surge of eu-phoria at Mr. Brezhnev's remarks, cautioning that "we know that the Soviets have installed extensive communications equipment and facilities all over the country, and there is a question of how long they could maintain it."

Some Poles found greater signif-

icance in the more ominous warning of Czechoslovak Communist Party leader Gustav Husak that the Warsaw Pact would not remain passive if Communism were threatened in Poland.

The state Interpress news agency said Communist Party leader Stanislaw Kania would meet Thursday with the party organization at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk — scene of the August strike that spawned the independent unions and set off the trend of social change.

Less Politicizing

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa called Tuesday for relaxation of confrontation as the Soviet Union announced the end of the Warsaw Pact maneuvers that had raised fears of Soviet intervention. Saying that he wants to retire, Mr. Walesa urged his union to use the breath-ing space to show "less politiciz-ing, less talking and greater focus on the problems people are inter-

The U.S. State Department said Wednesday that Soviet divisions in East Europe are at a high state of readiness and remain a threat to Poland despite an announced end. to the Warsaw Pact maneuvers, United Press International report-

Department spokesman William Dyess said that Mr. Brezhnev, in his speech to the Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress in Pra-gue, "gives us no clear idea of So-viet intentions. While it seems to be designed to give some reassurance on the issue of Soviet mili-

surface of the speech did oot rule out any options, he said.

Solidarity did not respond formally to Mr. Brezhnev's speech, but a union source said initial reaction to his support of Polish efforts to solve their own problems was favorable. "If be had said something really bad, then we would have issued a statement," the source said.

Officials in Prague, meanwhile disclosed that Mr. Brezhnev would make another speech in the Czechoslovak capital this week Mr. Brezhnev disappeared from Wednesday afternoon's session of the party congress and was thought to be involved in his own series of private political meetings. In Moscow, an influential Soviet

of the Soviet writers' union, pub-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

NATO Ties Arms Talks To Poland

By Don Cook

Los Angeles Times Service BONN - NATO defense minis ters firmly told the Soviet Union here Wednesday that any negotiation on future arms control is now dependent on restraint in the use of force against Poland.

At the conclusion of a two-day meeting of NATO's special nuclear planning group, the ministers noted that the Soviet Union has now deployed 220 medium-range SS-20 missiles with triple warheads targeted against Europe,

The ministers reaffirmed unani-mously that "NATO will move ahead with its planned schedule of long-range theater nuclear force modernization." This entails the installation of

572 new Pershing-2 and low-flying Cruise missiles in Western Europe beginning in the second half of 1983.

New Rider

Meanwhile, although emphasizing that NATO also wants "balanced, equitable and verifiable arms control agreements limiting such nuclear forces," the ministers attached an important new rider in the form of the Polish situation.

In a special statement on Poland tead by NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns, they declared: "Acts of intervention including the use or threat of use of military force are incompatible with the professed Soviet desire for peace and disarmament and are inconsistent with the Helsinki Final Act and the United Nations charter.'

"Any Soviet intervention," the statement went on, "would pose a serious threat to security and stability and would have profound implications for all aspects of East-West relations."

"In particular," the statement said, "ministers agreed that the Sovicts would gravely underruine the basis for effective arms cootrol negotiations if they were to intervene in the internal affairs of Poland. Poland must be free to decide its

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger told a brief news conference that he was "very pleased" with the NATO minis ters' statement, and said that fixing any date for exploring arms, control talks with the Soviet Union. would "depend entirely on Soviet conduct in the next few weeks and

The United States has been under heavy pressure from its allies (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Haig Ends Mideast Trip, Claiming Policy Success

From Agency Dispatches

MADRID — Claiming success for his Middle East trip and for U.S. efforts to end the fighting in Lebanon, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. arrived here Wednesday night seemingly con-vinced that the Reagan administration's foreign policy is working.

Although he said that his trip through four Middle East nations "accomplished our stated objec-tive," be conceded that the failure to achieve an Arab-Israeli peace agreement has given the Soviet Union "troubled waters in which

Mr. Haig said on a stopover in Rome that he had achieved "a substantial consensus" while in Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia regarding "external threats to the region from the Soviet Unioo and its By confronting the Soviet threat, he said, "a Middle East peace, which is a high priority of U.S. policy can thus be achieved in o

climate of overall security."

Reporters aboard Mr. Haig's plane were told that the secretary had the feeling that Middle East leaders were starving for a consist-ent and reliable lead from the

'Sounds Like Baioney'

The senior official said: "In sounds like baloney, but it's not. I have learned that there has been a deep-seated lack of confidence in the U.S. leadership over the past few years.

A senior official aboard the secretary's plane said Mr. Haig left Arab leaders with the message that a U.S. failure to meet its commitments to Israel would be worse than being an enemy to the Arab world. He told Saudi and Jordanian leaders that "a friend that fails to meet his commitments is worse than an enemy."

An official Saudi statement following Mr. Haig's meeting Wednesday with King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia reiterated their "irrevocable" stand that "no just and durable peace can be reached in the Middle East before the recognition of Palestinian rights and the with-drawal of Israel."

Underscoring the regional ten-sion, Mr. Haig brought to Saudi Arabians a controversial proposal to lead them four AWACS reconoaisance planes for four years until they buy their own by 1985 — an offer opposed by the Israelis who fear an Arab attack.

The plan is aimed at protecting vital Saudi oil fields, but Mr. Haig sought to reassure Israel by noting that the planes on loan would be flown by U.S. crews.

From Rome and Madrid Mr. Haig was going on to Britain and then France. He also will visit West Germany to report oo the Mideast as well as to discuss the Polish and Lebanese tensions.

Mr. Haig found support in Egypt and Israel for his "strategic consensus" — an alliance based on the premise that the main threat to Middle East comes from the Soviet Union. But he encountered trouble in Jordan and Saudi Ara-

On Mr. Haig's third stop Mon-day and Tuesday, King Hussein of Jordan told him superpower rival-ry should not be imposed on the already troubled Middle East.

Jordanian officials also told Mr. Haig both privately and publicly that the main threat to peace is israel and its policies in occupied territories - not the Soviet Union.

Jordan again flatly rejected the Camp David peace process begun by the United States with Israel and Egypt, U.S. officials aboard Mr. Haig's plane later said the Jordanians were told the whole Middle East policy of the United States was under review and subject to change.

But they said any alternative proposal to end the conflict be-tween Israel and its Arab neighbors would have to be better than the Camp David proposals - now in deadlocked negotiations - and they rejected any UN participa-

New York Times Service
BEIRUT — After a day of fierce fighting between Syrian troops and Christian militias, Lebanese Preside broke out.

Police sources reported, however, that the bombardment of the city hy Syrian troops had stopped, allowing medical and relief teams to enter the town for the first time since violence crupted eight days ago. The teams were escorted to the entrance of Zahle by a combined patrol of Syrian and regular Lebanese troops, the sources said.

Along Green Line

For several hours, artillery shells rained down on Beirut's Moslem and Christian quarters as fighting raged along the entire length of the so-called Green Line, which separates the quarters.

Black smoke hung over the city, and mortar shells hit two hospitals in predominantly Moslem West Beirut, killing one person and injuring several, police said. A ball of smoke also rose from a

high-rise building in Christian East Beirut, and Voice of Lebanon, the radio station of the rightist Christian Phalange Party, said that many casualties were inflicted by

Mr. Sarkis was formally the commander in chief of the 30,000member Arab deterrent force composed of Syrian troops and Damascus-controlled units of the Palestine Liberation Army. The truce, if it lasts, will help him and his government to work out security arrangements that might lead to an end to the hostilities.

However, the Syrian and Christian positions remain far apart. In fact, the rejection by Christian militias of Syrian terms was believed to have been the cause for the escalation of the fighting Wednesday

Call for UN Troops

The cease-fire terms were brought to Beirut Tuesday by Mr. Abdel Halim Khaddam, Syria's deputy premier and foreign minis ter. They were forwarded to Phalangist leaders, who control the Christian militias, by government officials after Mr. Khaddam had met with Mr. Sarkis. The Christian command rejected them.

The main alliance of Christian groups and personalities — known as the "Lebanese Froot" — issued a statement after a meeting in Beirut Wednesday. It called for the United Nations to send troops to Lebanon to replace the Syrians, who were sent here five years ago to put an end to the civil war. According to the terms, which

were covered in the Lebanese

press, Syria insisted on removal of

the militias from Zahle, and bring-

ing the strategic hill and roads out-side the Christian town under Syrian control. The president met with foreign

Fighting Continues in Beirut and Zahle mediately known whether he sion stemmed from long-standing would visit Damascus as well. Mr. Draper came from Saudi Arabia where he was with the party ac-companying Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Mr. Sarkis met for two hours with Mr. Draper, who said after the meeting that his visit demoo-strated the U.S. interest in ending the violence.

It was also announced Mr. Sarkis had received a message of support from Mr. Haig. The mes-sage, released by Radio Lebanon, assured the Lebanese government of U.S. support of its authority and sovereignty over all of Leba-

Urquhart, an assistant to UN Sec-retary-General Kurt Waldheim, arrived Tuesday. Mr. Urguhart's trip was planned three weeks ago and was intended to deal with the tension in southern Lebanon, especially within the zooe of the UN peacekeeping

ranging up to a year. This interference with Nadia's

The three trainers, who have

Since her 1976 triumph in Mon-treal, where Miss Comaneci, then 14, scored an unprecedented seven perfect scores of 10, the name Na-

ing at last. In today's Insights, section, an article analyzes the U.S. view of the spacecraft's fifful development, and of the questions the space program raises: Has the United States lost its technological touch? Can a successful flight by Col-

weekly magazine Wednesday accused Solidarity of having links with fascists in Britain and West Literaturnaya Gazeta, the organ

As Pact Maneuvers End, Poles Speculate

By John Darnton
New York Times Service
WARSAW — For Poland.

the news that the three-week-long Warsaw Pact mancuvers have ended is a stranglehold suddenly loosened. But the development, which came within hours of a notably moderate speech by Leonid I. Brezhnev in Prague, puzzles Poles and Western analysts who wonder what the show of force was in-

That may have been part of

NEWS ANALYSIS its purpose — to keep the world, and especially Poland, uncertain and off-balance, guessing about Soviet inten-

There are several possible explanations. One is that the Soviet Union decided to move in militarily and then reversed itself. A second is that the exercises were contingency planning, to keep open the option of rapid intervention at the height of Poland's volatile crisis. A third is that intervention was not under active consideration and that the exercises were intended as naked pressure to influence events in Poland. There is merit in all of the theories. Some point out that

Western Analysts Wonder What Show of Force Meant the danger period is not necessarily over, recalling that the invasion of Czechoslovakia came

ed and only weeks after Soviet troops had been withdrawn. For this reason, Western dip-lomats will be watching closely to see whether the military framework for an intervention that was built up during the maneuvers is dismantled and whether the attacks in the Soviet-bloc press on the motives of the independent Polish labor unions and the resolve of the

in 1968 at a time when the cri-

sis there seemed to have reced-

time at the current strident level or taper off. For the last two weeks, Polish officials have maintained in public that intervention was never a possibility. In private, they have largely stuck to the same line, although at times with less conviction. The reasons they cite are familiar but

Polish Communist Party con-

compelling.
Poland is not Czechoslovakia. Intervention in Poland would mean war or something very much like it. The problem for the Kremlin is not a handful of maverick party leaders pushing the country in a liberal direction but a widespread de-

mand for radical change that commands the unquestioning support of a majority of the 37 nillion people.

On top of this, intervention would mean an assumption of responsibility for Poland's trouhled economy, its \$27 billion debt and a rebellious popula-tion that would most likely refuse to work. International Conse Internationally, it would

and commerce, and a devastating blow to Soviet standing in the Third World. The Reagan administration's threat to arm China in retaliation - which aroused secret jubilation among the Polish people — raised the prospect of nothing less than a change in

mean an end to detente and disarmament talks, the collapse of East European economies cut off from Western credits

the world's geopolitical bal-Poles have repeated this litamy of reasoned arguments to themselves over and over these last few days. But at the same time they acknowledged that seemingly irrational elements can overtake critical policy de-cisions when their neighboring

superpower feels its security is at stake.

The list of negatives does not solve the riddle of whether intervention was a live policy option or was intended as a pressure tactic. It would only work as a tactic, of course, if the threat seemed real.

There is little question, however, that the pressure was ef-fective. In talks with union leaders on the eve of a threatened general strike a week ago. government officials themselves

raised the specter of Soviet tanks.

Forced Compromise The threat of intervention forced the union to compromise with the government for the first time. It rescued the few hard-liners left in the party leadership from expulsion and strengthened the moderates in the Solidarity union organiza-

A case could be argued that had there been no maneuvers. the country would have fallen into a general strike and the au-

thorities swept away. But why did the maneuvers continue and expand after the internal crisis here receded? One explanation is that the Russians abandoned, at least

vention when confronted with a strong and unified Western response. Another is that the exercises were a dress rehearsal for possible future action or a means of testing the loyalty of Poland's largely cooscript

A third is that, for the pres-

sure to be effective, it had to be

turned on full force. A foreign-er living in Poland today can-not help but feel that, for the moment at least, Poles are a bit less assertive and less sure of There is a general sense that they remember where they are and what the costs of armed conflict could be, that the na-tion has been led to the brink

of a precipice for a long look The question now is whether the end of the maneuvers will be construed by Solidarity and others as a sign of weakness on the Soviet side, a silent acquies-cence in the shifting power balance and an acceptance of the union's role in national life at the expense of the party. Most analysts believe that Moscow will make it clear that this is not the case and will not give up on intervention - as either a threat or a real option - to change the course of Polish af-

حكدًا صنه الأصل

Salvador Military Says Massacre By Army Patrol Was Provoked

SAN SALVADOR - The Deense Ministry has asserted that he massacre of 30 civilians in a ian Salvador slum early Tuesday vas provoked by firing on an army natrol. Witnesses say the victims vere dragged from their homes ind, if they resisted, were shot in rons of their families.

Reporters visiting the Monte Carmelos slum district after the redawn shooting counted 23 bodes scattered for 100 yards along a treet. Residents of the area said

The bodies in the street were ridsmall pools, Two houses were burned, apparently when they hit by bazooka fire. "It was the National Guard and the police." several residents shouted. One of them said, "It was horrible, indes-

According to an account given by a boy, men in uniform and ci-

Pentagon Wants to Set Up Command Center in Space

By Howard Benedict

The Associated Press
CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — J.S. military specialists, anxious about the activities of Soviet miliary cosmonauts and killer satelites, are urging that President Reagan ask Congress to establish a nanent orbit above Earth.

The Soviet Union has said that expects to establish a space staion, for 12 to 14 persons, by 1985. fwo cosmonauts presently orbit-ng in the Salyut space station are tark reminders of their aggressive oursuit of this goal.

Mr. Reagan is said to be recepive to the idea and military planiers are closely monitoring the irst space shuttle mission. The Columbia shuttle, crucial to miliary space ambitions, is scheduled o be launched Friday.

Congressional space experts and entagon officials have told Mr. Reagan that the shuttle, used to 'ull capability, would block the So-iet Union from seizing control of he ultimate "high ground."

Ex-Astronaut

Sen. Harrison H. Schmitt, Re-jublican of New Mexico, a former stronaut who heads the Senate pace subcommittee, wants Mr. leagan to commit the nation to levelop a large, permanent multinan command center in orbit, usng the shuttle to ferry up building naterials, equipment and person-

Sen. Schmitt says the shuttle is ar superior to anything the Rusians are developing and that a residential declaration that it will e used to belo build and maintain military space stadon would emonstrate that "we're oot going allow the forces of oppression to

lominate that new ocean."
Military astronauts could keep rack of troop, ship and aircraft aovements; monitor missile dedoyment and testing; fly shuttle raft on test or repair missions; nd inspect potentially hostile saellites, destroying them if oeces-

The senator said he had boped 4r. Reagan would announce his upport for an orbiting space sta-on following the shuttle's first ight - unlikely oow that the resident is hospitalized. Several eeks ago, Sen. Schmitt teported nat his conversations with the resident had been "upbeat and ncouraging."

"The president expressed .rong desire to expand our technial base to move the country away om the brink of nuclear war. en. Schmitt said. "In particular, e expressed an interest in the poshility of developing a laser de-nse against hallistic missile at-ick."

Ground-based lasers have been sed to shoot down drone aircraft 1 Pentagon tests, but space tests 1 the shuttle are believed to be a w years away. Once perfected, uch weapons could be mounted in n orbiting station, ready to detroy enemy ballistic missiles by triking them with laser flashes as ey climb above the atmosphere. For years the two superpowers

ave been using space for military urposes — orbiting satellites for urveillance, missile warning, comunications, electronic eavesdroping and navigation. Two Soviet evelopments have been especially isturbing to the Defense Depart-

with military overtones and an operanonal and-satellite system.

Sioce the last American returned from space in 1975, 43 cosmonauts have rocketed up to the small Soviet Salyut space stations, wresong away all the space endurance records in flights that have lasted as long as six months. U.S. ohservers report the cosmonauts have been perfecting military equipment and

techniques. In recent years, 19 Soviet explo-sive-laden killer satellites have been sent up to seek out and destroy target payloads, U.S. sources report that at least 12 were successful and that the system is now operational A more sophisticated U.S. anti-satellite system is two years away from its first space

Soviet Warning on Shuttle

MOSCOW (AP) - A senior Soviet space official warned Wednes-day that use of the new U.S. space shuttle for advanced military missions could hring "tragedy for the whole world" and a new arms

compection in space. Lt. Gen. Vladimir Shatalov, director of Soviet cosmonaut training, cited U.S. reports at a press conference that the shuttle may be used for testing the use of new types of weapons. "Of course, if the United States and the Pentagon leaders take this road, it will be a great tragedy for the entire world," Gen. Shatalov said.

"It will mean a new spiral in the arms race, and certainly will bring the United States nothing, no advantages, except new enormous, colossal expenditures and more international tension." he added.

seven persons were killed in their Carmelos before dawn on Tuesday, and a masked man appeared and began pointing out houses, died with large-caliber hullet presumably those of people op-wounds. Blood had collected in posed to the civilian-military junta posed to the civilian-military junta headed by President Jose Napoleon Duarte and backed by the United States

Screams Heard

Uniformed men knocked at the door of each house, entered and after a few seconds dragged one or two of the occupants outside, the boy said. "I could hear the screams of someone asking a oeighbor to turn on the outside lights, but no one did," he said.

A spokesman for the Defense Ministry denied the killings were premeditated. "One must have a sick mind to plan something like

that." he said. The spokesman asserted that government forces on patrol were fired on and returned the fire. Four soldiers were killed in the exchange, he said, but he declined to provide their names.

Neighbors said they watched the killing from their windows. "We were very afraid," said one wom-an. Another resident said: "We could not leave the house until dawn. When there was sufficient light, the picture we saw was horrihie. The whole street was covered with bodies."

Commenting Wednesday on the killings. Tass said: "The bloody Salvadoran junta follows a policy of genocide as regards its own people, actively using methods of mass murder of civilians used by the

American military in Vietnam."

The El Salvador Human Rights Commission estimates that more than 18,000 people have been killed in the country in political violence since President Carlos Humberto Romero, an ultra-rightist, was overthrown hy more liberal military officers on Oct. 15,

Leftists are fighting a guerrilla war against the National Guard. trying to replace the junta with a Marxist government. Rightist death squads are waging a terrorist campaign against the leftists and their supporters.

The U.S. government, believing the junta is the best hope for a stable democracy, has sent 54 U.S. military advisers and \$35 million worth of arms and military equipment for the National Guard. The Reagan administration contends the guerrillas are getting aid from

Bani-Sadr Gets Summons Over Role in Violent Rally

TEHRAN - Iran's prosecutor-

dent Abolhassan Bani-Sadr had been summoned to appear in court in coonection with violence at a

an address on state radio and tele-vision, said: "When I heard today that a judge bad sent a warrant summoning the president to court, I congratulated him because this was a judge who, in the execution of the law, did not consider anything but justice and righteous-

The prosecutor's reference was the first public acknowledgment that Mr. Bani-Sadr had been summoned for questioning over his part in the university violence. At east 45 persons were injured on March 5 after the president invited spectators to disperse hecklers during a speech he was making on the

Two days ago Ayatollah Ardebi-li said that Mr. Bani-Sadr, Premier Mohammad Ali Rajai and chief government spokesman Behzad Nabavi would all be indicted for their roles in the incidents. No mention was made Wednesday of the two other men, both political opponents of the president.

Offer to Kurds In another part of his address. Ayatollah Ardebili offered to grant tent: a man-in-space program legal recognition to groups that

against the Islamic republic, progeneral said Wednesday that Presi-vided they lay down their arms and change their point of view.

Political sources said the move was directed mainly at the hanned rally at Tehran University a month Kurdish Democratic Party, which is conducting a guerrilla struggle Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili, in for greater regional rights for ethnic Kurds. The offer was coupled with tough regulations on political

activity. The statement said: "All groups and parties that have declared armed struggle against the Islamic Republic of Iran, provided they renounce their stands and declare new ones and hand over their arms to security officials, may carry out political activity within the frame-work of the law."

Iran has repeatedly held out amnesty offers to Kurdish guerrillas. but this was believed to be the first to make an implicit offer to the KDP of the right of political activity. Other groups that have declared armed struggle are the Maoist Komoleh Party and the far-left faction of the Fedayeen-e-Khalq guerrillas.

Bonn Aide Cancels Trip The Associated Press

BONN - Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer has cancelled a trip to the United States and all appointments for the next few spokesman said Wednesday.

China Seeks Loan, Revives Japan Deals

(Continued from Page 1) ich huge investments were con-

iliuting to inflation. At first, there was no talk of ompensating Japanese firms for ne canceled contracts, and larmed businessmen in Japan addenly began talking of pulling ut of other planned contracts ith Peking.

EEC Deadlocked On Assembly Site

STRASBOURG, France — tember nations of the European conomic Community are deadhe European Parliament, Dutch oreign Minister Christoph van er Klasuw said Wednesday. The Dutch government has

ailed to resolve conflicting intersts - which were raised at last nonth's EEC summit meeting ver the site for the assembly, Mr. 'an Der Klauuw told the Parliahent. The Netherlands currently olds the presidency of the EEC ouncil of Ministers.

The Parliament's sessions oow Iternate between Strasbourg and uxembourg, while parliamentary ommittee meetings are held in trussels. Last November the asemhly's 2,000 Luxembourg-based taff members went on strike, callng on ministers to decide on a site men according to "accepted inter-national standards" hut it was nev-val will be postponed, according to er clear how much compensation reports from Peking. that would mean.

Last weekend, however, Chinese officials notified a group of Japanese husinessmen and the Japa-nese Embassy that they now wish to revive almost all of the projects. They simultaneously let it be known that they hope for a large infusion of Japanese yen credits and long-term, low-interest loans to finance the revival.

The figure of \$2 hillion was trotted out in Peking hut Japanese officials say the total really amounts to \$4 hillion for the petrochemical plants.

The Japanese officials characterize a request of that size as out of the question. Three-fourths of it apparently would be used for the local construction work and the remaining \$1 billion would be for foreign currency to pay for pur-chases of materials and equipment shipped by Japanese firms to build the projects.

The Chinese are now talking of reviving all four of the once-sus-pended petrochemical plants, but are said to be giving preference to the two located at Taching and Nanching. The former was further is located near an oil field. China hut was dead on arrival. .

Later, China said that it would will pay for the materials and compensate the Japanese husiness-equipment already delivered for

The latest switch in Chinese policy coincided with an announcement that a joint oil-drilling operation has discovered oil at a test site in the southern part of China's Bohai Bay. A Tokyo official of the Japan-China Oil Development Corp. said the size of the deposit will not be known until further testing, but he asserted that judging from past drillings the discovery could be a rich one.

Census Official Slain in Ulster

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland — A young gunman shot and killed a census official as she was collecting forms from homes in a Roman Catholic enclave in Londonderry's mainly Protestant

Waterside district, police said. Police said the census official was approached Tuesday by a youth who demanded that she hand over forms she had collected in a Catholic enclave of Waterside. Witnesses said that the youth then fired a single shot, hitting the along in construction at the time woman in the neck. He escaped of the abrupt cancellation and also and she was taken to a hospital,



Shocked residents of a San Salvador suburb gaze at bodies of victims of massacre.

Trudeau Agrees to Meet With Premiers Over Canadian Constitutional Changes

OTTAWA -- Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, in a surprise reversal, has agreed to meet with provincial government leaders next week to discuss possible changes in his plan to overhaul Canada's con-

Mr. Trudeau said Tuesday, however, that as the price for such a meeting the opposition Progressive Conservatives must cease the parliamentary delaying tactics that are blocking expected approval of the constitutional proposals.

Under Mr. Trudeau's plan, the British Parliament will be asked to give up its control of the British North America Act of 1867, which established the Canadian confederation, and surrender it to Canada to become its home-based constitution.

a Bill of Rights and a complex pro- meet with them to discuss it.

Young, the mission commander said.

creased majority.

according to the projection.

1.850 approved in February.

10 days ago.

improving relations.

related violence and five injured.

upholds Mr. Marcos' selection.

unions and workers," one analysi said.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

ert L. Crippen arrived in Cape Canaveral Thursday, declaring that they

Capt. Crippen echoed Cmdr. Young's words, and said: "Columbia is

in great shape. The launch team tells us it's almost ready to go." Indeed

the space shuttle countdown and weather outlook were reported hright-

ening for the scheduled launch. (An appraisal of the space shuttle pro-

Israeli Labor Party Wins Key Union Election

· Reuters

TEL AVIV — Israel's opposition Labor Party appears to have helped its chances in the June 30 general election by retaining control of the powerful 1.5 million-member Histadrut Labor Federation with an in-

Computer projections by Israeli media gave Labor 63 percent of the

votes cast in Tuesday's election, an increase of oearly 6 percent over the

1977 election results. Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud bloc,

with 26 percent of the vote, was down 2 percent from its 1977 total,

Although Labor increased its edge in the union election, some com-

mentators said that the Likud Party could be satisfied with the results.

With inflation running at over 130 percent, it was a remarkable achieve-

ment for the Likud to retain almost all of its votes in an election of trade

Soviet Exit Visas for Jews Dropped in March

The Associated Press

MOSCOW - The number of exit visas granted to Jews seeking to

The figures indicate that the decline in the number of visas, first noted

emigrate from the Soviet Union fell by nearly 50 percent in March following a sudden surge in February, according to figures obtained

after the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress that ended on March 3,

persisted for the rest of the month. A theory among Western analysts is

that Fehruary's increase was designed to head off protests during the

received permission last month to emigrate — about the same as had been receiving visus each month since October, but only about half the

3 Gunmen Kill Policeman in Basque Region

The Associated Press

separatists shot and killed a policeman Wednesday in the first slaying since the armed forces sent more than 3,000 men to try to stem terrorism

in Spain's northern Basque region.

Officer Vicente Sanchez Vicente was shot in the head and chest by

three masked men after leaving his daughter at kindergarten in the Bil-

hao industrial suburb of Baracaldo, police said.

Bilbao police said the fact that Mr. Vicente was "a selected target" in

civilian clothes, indicated that the killers knew his daily routine. They

said that other evidence made it almost certain the assassination was

carried out by Basque separatists. The armed forces were sent to the area

Turkey Reportedly Warns 2 Former Leaders

ANKARA - Turkey's martial law authorities Wednesday issued fresh

Former Premier Suleyman Demirel and Bulent Ecevit were called to

warnings to the country's top two former political leaders not to meddle

Deng Appeals for Improved Ties With India

United Press International

PEKING — Deng Xiaoping, the deputy Chinese premier, launched a major foreign policy indadve Wednesday by appealing for closer reladons with India in a move that could undercut Sovet influence.

Mr. Deng met for more than an hour with Indian opposition leader

Subramanian Swamy and said that there was "no conflict of fundamen-

tal interests between China and India." Mr. Swamy said that Mr. Deng.

who is the most powerful leader in China, had promised that Peking

would send Foreign Minister Huang Hua to India shortly to discuss

MANILA - President Ferdinand E. Marcos Wednesday announced

his selection for premier under a new parliamentary system giving him

near-authoritarian powers that was overwhelmingly approved by the vot-

in Tuesday's plebiscite favored Mr. Marcos' proposed constitutional

amendments. About half the 20 million votes had been tahulated after a

relatively peaceful election day. Five persons were killed in election-

ment of the balloting results on Saturday. Finance Minister Cesar Virta

will then become the Philippines' first premier, assuming that a caucus

The election commission was scheduled to make a formal announce-

Unofficial returns showed that more than 90 percent of the votes cast

Marcos Names Premier After Winning Vote

United Press Intern

in poliocs during the period of military rule, informed sources said.

vent any encroachment on the restrictions.

BILBAO. Spain - Three gummen whom police identified as Basque

Western sources with access to the latest figures said that 996 Jews

were "ready to fly" the space shuttle Columbia into orbit on Friday.

cedure for deciding on a perma-nent amending formula for the

The governments of eight of Canada's 10 provinces oppose the plan, saying that Mr. Trudeau should have obtained unanimous provincial consent before acting.
The prime minister decided on his unilateral approach last year after fruitless federal-provincial constitutional negotiations, the latest round in decades of talks that have failed because the two levels of government have disagreed over the sharing of power.

Premiers' Meeting

The premiers of the eight dissident provinces, who recently announced that they had reached agreement among themselves on an amendment process, said they The British would first insert would be meeting in Ottawa April some final amendments, including 16 and challenged Mr. Trudeau to

though he again expressed skepti-cism that the premiers had actually reached agreement among them-

He noted that one of the premiers, Sterling R. Lyon of Mamitoba, said they had agreed on "the basis of an amending formula" that required further relinement. That shows the premiers haven't yet agreed," Mr. Trudean said. He accused them of trying merely to

and the premiers can agree on an amending formula next week, he will include it in the package sent to Britain. But he said the premiers would first also have to win the support of the two provincial governments that now back him -those of Oniario and New Bruns-

(Continued from Page 1)

Astronauts 'Ready' for Space Shuttle Flight
The Associated Press
CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — Cmdr. John W. Young and Capt. Robto get down to husiness fairly soon with the Russians — largely to make the new nuclear weapons "Boh and I are about ready to fly this thing; we're looking forward to the flight; we hope everything will allow us to go on Friday," Cmdr,

rise in the Netherlands, Belgium, West Germany, Britain and the Scandinavian countries. But the continued Soviet threat to Poland provides a fairly unarguable case for not rushing to the negotiating

conditions — it's a matter of hav-ing an atmosphere in which talks can be effective, and if that atmosphere exists, then we have oo hesitancy about starting talks." Mr. Weinberger said. "We are fully the NATO decision."

W. German Minister

Hans Apel, whose government has been pressing for arms talks, said that he was "satisfied" with the potalking about talks, but it also de-pends on the Soviet Union."

20 missiles oow deployed represents another big jump. Only a week ago at a special study meeting of arms control experts of NATO in Brussels, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, Lawrence S. Eagleberger, used a figure of 200 missiles de-The NATO communique noted

that, with triple warheads, the 220 missiles already constitute more nuclear power than the planned NATO deployment of 572 missiles, which is still more than two years away.

As for Soviet leader Leonid L Brezhnev's call for a moratorium on further nuclear deployment, reiterated Tuesday in his speech to the Czechoslovak Communist Party congress in Prague, the NATO ministers brushed it aside. They declared that the proposal "would not address the fundamental problem caused by the momentous huildup of Soviet arms" and that it would only perpetuate an imbal-ance unacceptable to the alliance.

During a parliamentary debate on Monday, Mr. Trudeau rejected the idea of a meeting. But then on Tuesday he reversed himself, al-

cause further delay.

He also said Tuesday that, if he

NATO View On Talks

program more politically palatable o European public opinion. Anti-ouclear lobbies are on the

"It's not a matter of fulfilling

West German Defense Minister sitioo, Mr. Luns added: "We are The new ligure of 220 Soviet SS-

'Solution' in Poland the interventionists, he said, because it would amount to establishing a precedent of a quasi-offi-cial opposition party. The inter-BERLIN -- Three of the most influential members of the Politburo of the East German Communist Party have argued for military mtervention by the Warsaw Pact as

East Germans Said

To Support Military Willed

the only certain means of resolving the Polish crisis, a Western official The official, who has access to generally reliable accounts of the thinking of the East German leadership, said in Berlin Tuesday that the interventionists appeared to be counterpalanced within the Politburo by those who think the situa-

tion in Poland might still be re-solved without military action.

But he said all the factions agreed that a "physical solution" to the growth of influence of the to the growth of infilience of the Solidarity trade union movement and the weakening of the Polish Communist Party was now unavoidable. According to the source, a "physical solution" meant a waslly tougher policy by the Polish Communist Party. This, he said, would likely involve such steps as arresting members of the Commit-tee for Social Self-Defense, known as KOR, the dissident organiza-tion of intellectuals that many East European Communists consider to be the counterrevolutionary backing for the independent union

By John Vincour

New York Times Service

Hard-Line Assertiveness The source identified the leaders

of the interventionist group in the Politburo as Hermann Axen, a Central Committee secretary in charge of relations with other Communist parties; Gen. Heinz Hoffmann, the defense minister, and Gen. Erich Mielke, the minis ter for state security.

The Western official said that,

according to the accounts he was receiving. Erich Houseker, the East German party chief, believes that more time could be given to the Polish party so that its hardline elements might assert them-selves. Mr. Honecker, the source said, had argued against interven-tion at a Moscow meeting of the Soviet bloc's .Communist party chiefs in December, a position that is believed to coincide with that of Leonid L Brezhnev, the Soviet The interventionists contended

that action was necessary, the source said, because the Solidarity movement had such size and momentum that it could not be coopted or reoriented by the weakened Polish party apparatus.

Any stabilization of the role of Solidarity was also intolerable for

Labor in Britain Warns Socialist Group on SDP

BRUSSELS - European Socialist sources said the British Labor Party has threatened to leave the Socialist International if Britain's newly formed Social Democratic Party is accepted as a member.

The sources at the Confedera-tion of Socialist Parties in the European community said Labor General Secretary Ron Hayward wrote to former Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl, president of the confederation, warning that the party would be unwilling to stay in the worldwide Socialist grouping if the British party joined. Mr. Hayward said he regarded

the Labor Party as the only Democratic Socialist Party in Britain. Mr. Den Uyl said in a statement that the EEC Socialist confederation would accept the British Social Democrats as a member only if they were first allowed to join the Socialist International

The sources said that if the British Social Democratic Party (SDP) applied to join either group the move could be discussed when EEC Socialist leaders meet in Amsterdam on April 28 and at a Socialist International meeting there the following day. The sources said the British Social Democrats had begun overtures toward members of the Socialist confederation, apparently with a view to member ship, and recently had talks with the West German Social Democratic Party.

ventionists were described as believing that, if East Germany has been able so far to seal itself off from a similar independent trade: union, this defense would be impossible over the long term if Soli-darity were accepted in Poland as a fact of life. Ultimately, the official said, a

decision to intervene militarily in Poland would belong to the Soviet Union, and East Germany would go along with any position set out by Muscow. There were some indications, however, that the Soviet decision to invade Czechoslovakia in 1968 was accelerated — or at least reinforced — through the support of the late East German party chief, Walter Ulbricht. Another Western official with frequent contacts with members of the Polithmo said that they appeared extensely gloomy and fully aware of the great conso-quences to East-West relations. that intervention in Poland would bring. Somewhat paradoxically, he said, Polithero members continued to speak well of Stanislaw Kania, the Polish party leader, but they regarded the growth of Solidarity

"The people I've spoken with would like the Polish party to pull a rabbit out of the hat," the official said. "But no one seems to believe in their hearts that this will hap-

Poles Greet Softer Stand

(Continued from Page 1) lished two similar stories from its

correspondents in London and Bonn, under the headline The The report from London was based on an interview with historian David Irving, author of a series of books on Nazi Germany, and said he told correspondent Vladimir Simonov that he headed an organization which was collecting

funds for Solidanty.

The dispatch from the weekly's Bonn correspondent Anatoly Frenkin said there was an alliance between Solidarity and the Rus-sian anti-Communist emigre or

ganisation NTS (People's Labor Union). In Poland, the PAP news agency said that Rural Solidarity leaders. told a parliamentary commission; they would never strike "because this would be a crime against up-

However, about 50 farmers demanding, among other things, le-galization of Rural Solidarity, con-tinued a sit-in which was started March 16 at the headquarters of the Peasants Party in Bydgosecz. in his speech in Prague Tuesday Mr. Brezimev seemed to give the Polish Communist leadership another chance to control the unruly labor movement that has wrested much of the power from the ruling

An extremely important element in the Soviet statesman's speech was the confirmation of the conviction ... Polish Communists can counter the actions of enemies of Socialism, who are at the same time enemies of independent Poland," the Polish daily Zycie

Warszawy said.
The Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu said Mr. Brezhnev's speech "contained politicaland moral support for Poland's Communists, all Polish patriots striving to overcome the current difficulties in our country in the spirit of Socialism and for the benefit of the nation."

Japan Offers Debt Relief

TOKYO (Reuters) — Japan has offered to reschedule \$30 million of Poland's debts to Japan, now falling due, until June, Finance Ministry sources said Wednesday. The Japanese offer was made at talks between Poland's Western creditor nations, which resume in Paris Thursday to seek a global agreement on rescheduling part of Poland's debts, they said.

Coach of Comaneci, Wife Defect to U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

the Ankara martial law headquarters and reminded by the commander Karolys have a 7-year-old daughof the instructions they were given after last September's coup not to be ter, Andrea, who they said is being cared for by Bela Karolys' aunt in The sources said the authorities, who suspended all political activity and closed down the legislature after the takeover, were anxious to pre-

Tuesday, the defectors asked the Romanian government to permit their families to join them. Romania's history of dealing with family unification after defections indicates that the Karolys and Mr. Pozsar can expect to be reunited with their relatives in about a year.

Their dissatisfaction with the Romanian State Central Federation of Athletics' interference in their gymnastics program began shortly after their triumph in Montreal when the state took Miss Comaneci out of their school.

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Foreign Minister Agha Shahi will visit Washington April 20 for discussions with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Ir., the Foreign Office has announced. The United States is up Pakistan militarily to counterbalance the Soviet intervention in neighboring Afghanistan:

Mr. Karoly said the international titles won by his young gymnasts have been "seized on by the Romanian government as a vehicle to propel Romania into the limelight." "The state left us alone until we

were successful. But once we pro-

duced a superstar, they wanted to take her away from us. When Na-

dia slipped, the state rushed back to us, asking us to take her back. This exercise took place on three separate occasions, and it made us very unhappy " The Karolys said the government also removed from their school other star pupils - Teoschool other star pupils — Teo-dora Uneureanu, Emilia Eberle

and Georceta Gabor, all internationally known gymnasts.
The Karolys and Mr. Pozsar are

meeting Toesday with Romanian diplomats is a routine procedure

Mr. Karoly said that he would like to work as soon as possible in U.S. women's symmatics. "We have a system that the three of us have developed." Mr. Karoly said.
"We would like to offer that system here so that American women gymnasts can beat the Russians and the Chinese."

New St. Louis Mayor

Youngest in Century
The Assessment Press
ST. LOUIS Mo. — Vincent
Schoemehl Ir., a 34-year-old alderman, has won a 2-1 victory to be come the youngest mayor of St. Louis in more than a century. "I'm giad it's over and I'm glad I won," Mr. Schoemehl told cheering Dem-OCCURES.

The comeratone of Mr. Schoomehi's campaign was a plotge to reopen the controversial Homer G. Phillips Center hospital, on the city's predominantly black north side, which had been closed as an economy move two years ago. Mr. Schoemehi called his Republican opponent a "Chicken Little," saying that the city could not have a diplomats is a routine procedure mayor running around saying the for defectors from Eastern Europe sky is falling."

ا حكدات الاصل

By Spencer Rich

The proposed change, which was voted oo Tuesday, eventually would save \$15 billion a year and

is part of an effort to keep the sys-

em financially sound without

more tax increases. As drafted, it

years. The new retirement age

would be phased in over 10 years

starting in 1990.

Any hill must sull be cleared by

the full Ways and Means Commit-

tee, then by both the House of Representatives and Senate. But

now is allowed to earn up to \$5,500 a year without penalty; af-ter that, beoefits are reduced \$1

for each \$2 earned.

Removal of the earnings limitation would add to the costs of the

system, but by encouraging people to keep working it would presuma-

Under present law, those who retire at 65 receive the full Social

Security henefit merited by their

earnings records. They can also choose to retire at 62, but the ben-

efit is then permanently reduced

hy 20 percent to make up for the

three extra years they would be on

U.S. Official Admits

Guilt in Relief Case The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — A senior of-

ficial with the U.S. Agency for In-

ternational Development has pleaded guilty in federal court to illegally accepting more than \$10,000 in connection with his re-

sponsibility for seed rice contracts for the Cambodian refugee relief

George C. Warner 3d was or-

dered to pay a \$10,000 fine within

six months and an additional fine

of \$30,000 to satisfy civil claims

brought by the government in coo-ocction with Mr. Warner's han-

dling of the contracts. He was ar-

rested last September io a Wash-

ington botel room by FBI agents

and Justice Department officials

after he allegedly accepted money from a shipping firm beadquar-tered in Bangkok.

hly also add to revenues.

Armed Man Arrested On' in Dn Charges of Intent To Murder Reagan

Von Agency Disparcher

New YORK — A 22-year-old son's hotel room in New Haven, as who allegedly said he planned along with a copy of Mr. Reagan's picture, with the face crossed out a being held Wednesday in New and the notation "taxoeted". sk on \$500,000 bail on charges threatening to kill the president. Edward M. Richardson was arted Tuesday at the New York rt Authority bus terminal, 40 nutes after arriving on his way m New Haven, Conn., to his tents home near Philadelphia. was carying a loaded 32-cal-r pistol and said he intended to assinate President Reagan, a So-t Service spokesman said.

Secret Service agents said they ide the arrest after anthorities in w Haven reported the finding notes in which Mr. Richardson it he planned to kill President signi. They said the notes made exerce to John W. Hinckley Jr., so is charged with shooting Mr. agan in Washington last week. However, U.S. Attorney Rich-1 Blumenthal said in New Hathat there was no evidence at s time that the two men "were ing in concert." An FBI spokesin, Roger Young, also said that connection had been found, but ded "We're checking into the

Prophetic Dream

Agents said one note was sent to die Foster, the 18-year-old acss who also received letters from

r. Hinckley.
"I will finish what Hinckley irted. RR must die. He (JWH) s told me so in a prophetic n wrote Miss Foster in a letter livered Monday to the Yale Uni-sity campus in New Haveh. Officials said that two other

"I depart now for Washington, D.C., to bring to completion Hinckley's reality," one of the notes said. "Ultimately, Ronald Reagan will be shot to death and this country turned to the 'left.' If I cannot get at the president, I am prepared to slay some other promi-nent 'right-wing' political figure." It was signed "Edward Richard-son, Int. People's Court."

Haig or Helms

After his arrest, Mr. Richardson told federal agents that if he were released on bail "he would go to Washington to kill the president," U.S. Attorney John Martin told a federal magistrate at Mr. Richard-son's arraignment in U.S. District Court in Manhattan.

If he failed in the assassination attempt, Mr. Richardson intended to try to kill Secretary of State Al-exander M. Haig Jr., or Sen. Jesse Helms, the conservative North Carolina Republican, Mr. Martin

Mr. Richardson was ordered held on \$500,000 bond pending an April 17 hearing to determine if he will be moved to Connecticut to face a charge of threatening to kill the president. If convicted he could be sent to prison for five

A decision on whether Mr. Richardson, an unemployed land-scaper, would undergo a psychiatric examination was put off until later this week. Mr. Martin said that Mr. Richardson told agents he had stabbed a man during a stint



ALL CHECKED OUT - Secret Service agent Timothy McCarthy and his wife, Carol, appear at a press conference after his release from a Washington hospital. Mr. McCarthy was shot in the attempted assassination of President Reagan and was hospitalized nine days.

Reagan, Under Tight Guard, May Stay In Hospital Another Week, Doctors Say

WASHINGTON — President Reagan is anxious to leave the hospital but he may have to remain another week until his temperature stays normal and he oo longer needs antibiotics, his doctors said

Mr. Reagan, recovering from a gunshot wound he received in an attempted assassination March 30, was reported by Secret Service officials to be under extremely tight security in George Washington University Hospital

The arrest Tuesday of a 22-yearold man in New York on charges of threatening the president's life

heightened coocern for Mr. Reagan's safety. Three others were wounded in the attack on the president, includ-ing James S. Brady, his press secretary, who was shot in the head but

is recovering. Secret Service spokesman Jack Warner said the new threat had not caused increased security but that the presidential guard detail "had to be augmented by field agents" because Mr. Reagan is "away from the secure White House environment."

Aides Brief Reagan

Mr. Reagan was briefed on world affairs Wednesday morning by his top aides, chief of staff ames A. Baker and adviser Edwin Meese 3d. Afterward, Mr. Baker told reporters, "We simply don't know" when the president can leave the bospital, although he "looks good and his temperature is down."

Mr. Reagan's temperature has risen modestly from time to time.

risen modestly from time to time in recent days as the bullet wound in his chest and lung was healing, and assistant White House Press Secretary Mark Weinberg said Wednesday it is "oear normal and has been for the past 24 hours."

A late morning medical bulletin said the president continues "progressive improvement" and chest X-rays taken Wednesday showed "significant clearing" of the dried blood or damaged tissue in his left lung and along the track of the 22-

vigor and is described as animated cians and visitors," the bulletin

Release Uncertain

Tokyo, Moscow in Talks

TOKYO - Japan and the Soviet

International Herold Tribune

Mcanwhile, Vice President Bush scrapped sharp criticism of Democrats in a speech Tuesday night and told the president's husing supporters that they should stop trying to whittle away at his eco-oomic plan and work to get Con-

gress to pass it.

Addressing a \$1,000-a-plate fund-raising dinner at the same hotel where Mr. Reagan spoke just before he was shot. Mr. Bush under heavy Secret Service guard
— related many conversations with businessmen who said they support the Reagan program hu did not like some provisions that would adversely affect themselves.

"I don't want to assign guilt to anybody that puts out 1,000 hucks a plate," the vice president said, adding however, "You cannot nic-kle-and-dime this program to death. We've got to hold together. put this country back to work and produce and create and innovate and save. And then there will be plenty of time to second-guess the

The prepared text of his speech, distributed earlier, contained no criticism of Republicans but did have several acid remarks aimed at House Democrats, who are pushing their own alternative economic program and could block Mr. Reagan's, Bot on delivery to the partisan audience, Mr. Bush omitted those remarks and scoided Republicao businessmen instead. They applauded his critical re-marks with entbusiasm.

Under Tuesday's proposal, although a person would not be eligible for the full benefit until he was 68, he would keep the right to retire at age 62, but with benefits advect he 26. Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — The House
subcommittee on Social Security has voted to raise from 65 to 68 the reduced by 36 percent, much more than now, And if be retired at 65 age at which a person can retire with full benefits — the first im-portant benefits cut ever voted in he would receive only \$1 percent of his full benefits instead of 100

Social Security Retirement Age in U.S.

Would Rise to 68 in House Panel's Plan

percent as now.

These provisions would presumably discourage early retirement. At present 70 percent of those retiring choose to do so at age 62.

The subcommittee chairman, Rep. J.J. Pickle, a Texas Democrat, rejected the idea of wiping out the age-62 retirement option and making 65 the earliest anyone could choose to retire on Social Security. would not affect anyone now on the rolls or retiring in the next 10 curity. Other members agreed that the age-62 option should be kept open for those too ill, tired or enfeehled to continue working after that, and for others who cannot

the 6-0 subcommittee vote is considered significant, as relatively find jobs at that age.
As things are now, Social Securifewer workers are supporting more faces an actuarial deficit of and more retired people.

lo a second major decision, the subcommittee voted to remove the about \$19 hillion a year for the next 75 years, measured to today's dollars. The raise in retirement age earnings limitation for all beneficivoted Tuesday would eliminate aries over the age of 68, instead of 72 as at present. A retired persoo

death during a clash between po-lice and striking city employees, witnesses said. A hospital reported five more wounded by the gunfire. Moises Ablanco Genao, desk editor of the afternoon tabloid La Noticia, identified the dead jour-nalist as Marcelino Vega, who had been assigned to cover the demonstration on Tuesday.

about \$15 billion of that deficit

and most other members of Con-gress as well, are nervous about

voting a major cut in benefits such as the age-68 proposal that would eventually mean lower benefits for about four-fifths of all Social Se-

There now are about 35 million

Social Security beneficiaries of all types, but one-fifth are on the dis-ability program or are not elderly.

Dominican Newsman

Is Slain During Clash

SANTO DOMINGO, Domini-

can Republic - A reporter and two other persons were shot to

All the subcommittee members,

Every piece of jewelry has a story to tell. The Hercules knot. The popular design of 3rd century B.C. Another "Ilias Lalaounis" gold creation. ilias LALAoUNIS PARIS - 364, RUE ST-HONORE (PLACE VENDOME) GENEVA - "BON GENIE", ZURICH - "GRIEDER" ATHENS -6, PANEPISTIMIOU AVENUE HOTEL GRANOE BRETAGNE & ATHENS HILTON

MYCONOS, CORFU, RHOOES NEW YORK - 4WEST 57 TH STREET & FIFTH AVENUE

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Herald Tribune vetti

When the readership of International Herald Tribune goes up, Olivetti is delighted. Because this means that more and more business people need documented information. And therefore this means that the interest in Olivetti and in its data processing equipment has also grown. Because today reliable information is an inseparable partner of data processing and Olivetti is Europe's leading manufacturer and one of the world's major operators in this

To understand why, just take a closer look at some of the facts. 2,400 research workers in the Ivrea laboratories - some of the largest in Europe – are designing the future. 53,500 people are working in 28 plants distributed in 10 nations. 32 foreign subsidiaries and more than 100 general agents

are engaged in direct sales throughout 140 countries. 9,300 servicing technicians, 3,000 software specialists. By virtue of this Olivetti today offers the widest range existing of distributed data processing systems and equipment for office automation. In fact with its network of terminals and concentrators spreading from the North Pole to the boundaries of the Australian deserts, Olivetti does away with continental distances ensuring the organization and flow of information. And with the world's most complete line of electronic typewriters Olivetti has recently brought a new dimension into everyday office jobs - the possibility of increasing productivity while helping to make work more creative. So, in 1980 the turnover amounted

dollars. 65% of this is accounted for outside the Italian market. A tumover coming from sales but also from technologies, covered by international patents, that Olivetti exports worldwide, U.S.A. and Japan included. And it is this turnover, this presence extending everywhere, the advanced solutions of its technology that make it possible to affirm that Olivetti is wherever there are people who want essential business reading. That Olivetti is wherever there's International Herald Tribune.

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House Panel Favors Democrats' Ideas For Budget Cuts Over Reagan Proposal

Jones noted that it embraces about

three-fourths of the president's rec-

to save \$4.3 billion more than Mr.

Reagan's. It provides for less of a tax out than Mr. Reagan's plan

and anticipates less of a deficit. It

also contends that the president overestimates both the value of his

savings and the likely performance of the economy over the next year.

committee into any of Rep. Jones'

specific proposals but means that

the committee will be working

For Cocaine Sale

NEW YORK - Abbie Hoff-

man, a central figure in the 1960s

antiwar movement who spent six

years as a fugitive, has been sen-

tenced to up to three years in pris-on for selling three pounds of co-

"I didn't have a good time un-derground ... I don't want to go to prison," Mr. Hoffman said be-

fore the sentence was imposed on

United Press Intern

ommended cuts.

By Helen Dewar

and Richard L. Lyons

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON .— President ragan's economic program ran to its first big obstacle in Coness as the Democratic majority the House Budget Committee jected Mr. Reagan's budget-cut-ig blueprint in favor of a Demo-

atic alternative. But after the committee vote on uesday; Democrats remained unertain as to their chances on the ive them second thoughts about ne part of their proposal, a savless of \$4.3 billion from Mr. Abbie Hoffman lengan's generous spending pro-osals for the Pentagon.

Several Democrats said that ome of their proposed military avings, possibly about \$1 billion orth, may have to be revised or rapped to prevent defections by niservative Democrats, who apear to hold the balance of power the House on the budget issue. Republicans, as expected, close unks behind Mr. Reagan, the deection of 26 Democrats could oom their party's counteroffen-

House Speaker Thomas P. Neill Jr., a Massachussetts Demcrat, also indicated that more ioney than the Democrats origially proposed may have to be al-wed for military affairs. "If they entagon officials] can spend tore, we will increase that item,"

In Tuesday's vote in the Budget ommittee, Mr. Reagan's plan was jected — and the Democratic almative was given tentative ap-roval — by identical votes of 17-3, with the Democrats losing only eir most conservative member, ep. Phil Gramm of Texas, both mes. The party-line split on the ammittee is 18-12 in favor of the

However, the Conservative remocratic Forum, with 34 of its 4 members attending, met late uesday and said it was "looking w other economies and a possible abstitute" for the main Demo-

The Democratic alternative, nveiled Monday by Budget Com-nitee Chairman James R. Jones f Oklahoma, uses savings from nilitary items and other areas to estore more than \$7 billion to soial programs that Mr. Reagan roposed to cut, although Mr.

New York Plans Taxi Surcharge

New York Times Service NEW YORK — The city's Taxi and Limousine Commission is ex-pected to impose a 50-cent sur-harge for night and Sunday taxi ides in what it said Wedn vas an effort to get more cabs on he streets. The extra charge -md all day Sunday — would go nto effect by the end of this north for an eight-month trial.

The idea is to encourage more axi drivers to work during hours when cabs are scarce. A commis-sion member said that, with ined gasoline costs, fewer drivas want to spend their time cruis-ng at night, when it is harder to

"I see no way of getting the cabs but there unless we give them the surcharge," said Marvin Weinberg, the commission member. anhways are lousy and we'd better io something to move people in the hours when we're having diffi-

Tuesday by acting state Supreme Court Justice Brenda Soloff. Mr. Hoffman, 44, a founder of the Youth International Party known as "Yippies," could have received a maximum of up to five istration's 8.9 percent. The Democrats said that it should be 13.7 percent. The House Budget Comyears in prison. He will have to serve at least one year in jail before he is eligible for parole. Mr. Hoff-man, who jumped bail on the origi-nal charge in 1974, is scheduled to mittee is also assuming a 12-percent rate.

surrender on April 21 to begin his jail term.
The New York Post reported on Wednesday that Mr. Hoffman will ask Gov. Hugh Carey for a full pardon of his prison sentence.

tantly, it means that the House Democrats - unlike their counterparts in the Republican-dominated not split in their first budget test. Senate Committee

Senate earlier this month - did As the House committee dug into the details of next year's budget, the Senare Budget Committee also began work on its first budget resolution for fiscal 1982.

ing to have this first phase of the

tee, splitting 12-9 along party lines, went along with all of Mr. Reagan's economic assumptions The Democratic minority contend-

The two committees are approaching the same task in different ways, The Senate approved \$36.9 billion worth of spending cut inin his conversations with physistructions to its legislative commitcians and visitors," the bulletin tees last week, leaving its budget said. argets until later. The House is working simultaneously on its budget targets and spending-cut instructions. Both houses are aim-

pleted by summer.
As expected, the Senate commit-

timates that the difference between 8.9 percent and 12 percent is \$9 billion in extra spending by 1984.

with Rep. Jones' numbers rather than Mr. Reagan's in attempting to nail down initial spending targets for fiscal 1982. More impor-

Tuesday's vote did not lock the budget retrenchment effort com-

for next year except interest rates. ed that the administration was taking 100 optimistic a view toward inflation and unemployment as well as interest rates. The Republicans agreed only on interest rates, opting for a 12-percent interest rate forecast instead of the administration of the recommendation of the recommendatio

The interest rate assumption is important because it affects spending projections and thus the deficit. The Senate committee staff es-

caliber bullet.

The president no longer is re-ceiving oxygen therapy, has been moving around with increased

Dr. Dennis S. O'Leary, dean of

clinical affairs at the bospital, said there is a four- or five-day spread" during which the presideot might leave the bospital, depending on his progress.

Mr. Reagan's soo Michael, who

has visited him, said in a television interview that his father was eager to return to work. 'I know he wants to be up and doing things and getting this country hack going and he feels he's oot accomplishing that much sitting in the hospital," he said. Mr. Reagan coounued a modest

work schedule Wednesday and met with close friend Sen. Paul Laxalt, a Nevada Republican.

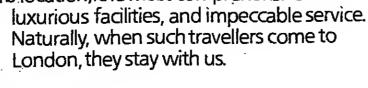
The Associated Press

Union began talks Wednesday on a new five-year trade agreement, Foreign Ministry officials said. The previous Japanese-Soviet trade agreement expired at the end

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Herald Tribune

Page 4 Thursday, April 9, 1981 *

Other Clouds Over NATO

The darkest cloud hanging over the NATO defense ministers' meeting in Bonn lifted slightly this week when the Warsaw Pact ended its military exercises on Polish soil and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev expressed qualified confidence in the ability of Polish Communists to rebuff the enemies of socialism. This was cause for at least temporary relief, but it also allowed the spotlight to shine on a problem that in the long-term is graver for the alliance than the threatened invasion of Poland. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger warned his European colleagues that the "fragile" pro-defense con-stituency in the United States could easily collapse if the allies were perceived as not paying afair share of the defense bill. Increases in U.S. strength "do not come cheap-ly." Mr. Weinberger said. "because they require deep cuts in social programs which have political constituencies. The American people will not want to march alone" to forti-

Mr. Weioberger is right. The pro-defense constituency in the United States is fragile. If some of President Reagan's cuts in social programs should cause increased hardship for poor Americans and stir up some social unrest - a polite term for riots in the cities - it could fall apart overnight. If the allies really favor a U.S. buildup, as they say they do, they will have to try to increase their contributioo to Western defense in lock-step with the United States. If they don't, the entire allied defense effort will falter and the curreot strategic treod will move toward its logical conclusion — clear Soviet superiority. Parity will be a term tinged with nostalgia. just as the idea of U.S. strategic superiority is

now. The Soviet conventional advantage, of course, will grow even larger.

But that is only half the story. Secretary Weinberger and President Reagan are not the only ones with problems. A crowd of 400 anti-war demonstrators strung effigies of dead habies across the entrance of the West German Defense Ministry while Mr. Weinberger and his colleagues were meeting inside. Similar opposition movements exist in the Netherlands, not to mention inside the British Labor Party. But perhaps the best current example of the kind of problem West European governments are facing is in Belgium, which has a substantial anti-nuclear movement and serious economic troubles.

Belgium's industrial plant is decaying, its federal deficit is growing at an alarming rate and ucemployment in the next year is expected to top 10 percent. Unless social costs can be cut and indexation of wages to inflauon be dooe away with, there is little hope for recovery. Belgium is the most acute case, but other West European governments from Britain to West Germany are facing similar problems. With little growth expected in European economies and less sympathy for cutting back social services, it is hard to know where the money will come from to match the Reagan administration's defense spending increases eveo if the political will can be found. Change is clearly needed, but it is unlikely to come in Europe unless the U.S. experiment looks like it is working. Until then, the Reagan administration ought not push its allies too hard in public and it should explain to the American people if the Europeans seem to be lagging behind.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE



Anxious Poland watchers can start breathing again, but they will need to keep watcbing as well. The Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, turned down the heat on Tuesday by affirming that Poland's own Communist leaders could defend "the honor and security of their country." presumably without any immediate need for fraternal assistance from Warsaw Pact troops. The extended maneuvers of Soviet East German and Czechoslovak forces in and around Poland have at last ended, and the armies are "returning to the places of their permanent sta-

That is all surely good news, but it must be taken in perspective. The same kind of withdrawal took place sbortly before the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion of Prague; then, Brezhnev expressed similar confidence in Czechoslovak leaders. Even though the Polish maneuvers are now ending, 20,000 Soviet troops remain permanently garrisoned inside Poland; a dozen or more divisions are poised on the border. Out of the fire, hut back into the frying pan.

The invasion alarms were genuine. The Russians apparently concluded at some point last month that time was no longer on their side. Despite enormous political and diplomatic risks, they began final preparations for a crackdown. Solidarity's threat of a nationwide strike last week offered a convenient pretext. The Soviet timetable was upset only

when the union agreed to a negotiated com-promise, averting the strike.

That permitted Polish leaders to argue to Moscow that a real turning point had arrived and that their government was finally able to compel Solidarity to back down. Stefan Olszowski, a Polish party bardliner, was sent to Prague to make this case to Mr. Brezhnev personally.

It is unlikely that the Soviet leader feels wholly reassured. What is more likely is that, having given Poland a good scare, Mr. Bre-zhnev is prepared to step back for now from a course almost as dangerous for the Soviet Union as the crisis it would seek to resolve. He has demonstrated that he is worried enough about Solidarity to take that risk, but is willing to be persuaded that he doesn't yet have to. The next test of wills in Poland could change his mind again.

Poland's revolutionary "renewal" process has gone much too far to be shelved, even under the pressure of the invasion scare. If the Polish government now tries to renege on the changes it has already promised, millions of Poles will resist. Yet powerful Polish party hardliners are just as determined to resist the changes. The beatings last month in Bydgoszcz indicate that some of them are determined to provoke confrontation, to torpedo the efforts of saner leaders.

The immediate scare is over; but the Polish crisis continues.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Bazooka on Every Lawn?

It occurs to us that there may be some people - perhaps even a growing number who are having difficulty understanding the logic of those in Congress who would do little or nothing about the handgun-and-heavyammo trade in the United States. But the rationale of the live-and-let-die crowd in Congress isn't all that complicated when you get past the rehearsed fulminations of the gun lobbyists. Actually, they're talking about the same thing as those of us who see no good in the easy sales of handguns and highpowered, exploding hullets: protection.

Here, in a nutshell (an apt word), is their argument: Bad people with guns threaten good people, therefore good people should be able to get guns, too. And when lots of people do get guns, there are too many around to get rid of - a good 50 million to 60 million handguns around the United States, and still going up. So instead of any attempts at preventive measures, they prefer a sort of effect-and-cause relationship: You let just about anyone who can breathe have a gun, and then wait until it's used to threaten, wound or kill someone else before you do

Stiffer sentences could help, but if self-defense is the name of the game, why not get

rid of all the restrictions and let people arm themselves with whatever it takes? Why shouldn't the flamingo on the lawn be replaced with a bazooka? How about a tripwire machine gun at the top of the stairs to the bedroom? And if Mom feels more comfortable with a Saturday night special in her handhag, why should she be stopped for carrving a concealed weapon? For that matter. why have regulations banning cheap foreign handguns? After all, the "right to bear arms" wasn't meant to be a buy-American law, was

Some of the best members of Congress are awfully good at finding sensible solutions that strike a balance between extremes. Just as the total "decentrol" of firearms would be outlandish, so, too, would be an attempt to make anything that fires disappear from the world for good. But handguns and highpowered ammunitioo should go the way of that froot-tawn bazooka, into the realm of things that can't be legally sold oo the spot to just anybody. This is not an unreasonable request of Congress: it a proposal that deserves serious discussioo — and a national re-

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago April 9, 1906

NEW YORK - Abraham White, president of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co., announces that a wireless message has been successfully transmitted from the station at Manhattan Beach here to the Glengariff station, County Cork, Ireland. Mr. White showed a cablegram be had received from Dr. D. De Forest, the young American inventor, at Glengariff, reading: "Messages being read clearly. Transatlanuc wireless now assured." Mr. White stated that the new Hotel Belmont here will be equipped with the De Forest wireless telegraphy. The hotel rises to a height of 300 feet above the level of the street. It will be the first hotel in the world having an equipment of wireless telegraphy.

Fifty Years Ago April 9, 1931

NEW YORK - Saure can be a guide to the prog ress of civilization, John Galsworthy, English writer, today told an audience at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The general measure of civilization, said Mr. Galsworthy, is the estimated power of its individuals to appreciate satire at their own expense. To be a satirist in a primitive community was to court utter destruction. Meanwhile, from Hollywood comes the report that Theodore Dreiser is ready to file in Federal Court at Los Angeles an action protecting authors against "vivisection" of their works by Hollywood film producers and directors. He is understood to have broken with Paramount over the version of his "An American Tragedy."



'Everything's Fine at the White House, Chief — in Fact, We've Just Been Doing Some Papering in the Cabinet Room.'

Moscow's War of Nerves

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — If Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, went to the Czechoslovak Commu-nist Party conference in Prague to confuse the Reagan administration about his handling of the crisis in Poland he succeeded, at least in

First, he seemed to support by his presence the warnings of Gus-tav Husak, head of the Czechoslovak Communists, that the Soviet-bloc nations would not watch passively while the party in Poland was defied and undermined by the Polish workers.

It was assumed here that Mr. Husak would not have compared the situation in Poland to the uprisings against the Communist system in East Germany in 1953, in Hungary in 1956 or in Czecho-slovakia in 1968, when they were suppressed by Soviet troops, unless Mr. Brezhnev had approved of Doctrine against the Poles.

Mild Reference

But Mr. Brezhnev then made a comparatively mild and brief refer-ence to the Polish crisis in his speech to the Czech party rally, and this was followed by the announcement that the military maneuvers around Poland were over and the troops had been ordered back to their barracks.

This bewildered officials here temporarily but has not reassured them. One theory in Washington is that Mr. Brezhnev has been assured by Stanislaw Kania, the Polish Communist Party chief, that he will announce a more militant policy against the Polish union leaders at a meeting of the Polish parlia-ment on Friday.

This meeting was scheduled for last Monday, but Mr. Kania has not been seen in Warsaw recently, and though he is said to be ill with an inflamed throat there is one report that he has been in Moscow. In any event, the Poles have been given a few days to review the situation and this has reduced the tension although it has not removed the anxiety in this capital.

For it is noted here that while Mr. Brezhnev indicated confidence that the Polish situation could be stabilized, he did not refer to the Polish "government" but to Polish "Communists" who could handle the internal problem. This could mean either that the reform gov-ernment under Mr. Kania had promised a more aggressive policy against the workers, or that it was

Dutch and Taiwan

The Dutch government and par-liament's decision to approve the sale of two submarines to Taiwan

was welcome news to those who

have awakened from their Chinese

sides in the Kuomintang-Commu-

nist struggle for legitimacy and

sovereignty, it is no less now. Questions of protocot and "face" aside, both sides should be treated

equally in respect and in substance

until they peacefully resolve their

indicated its willingness to move

from a military stance toward so-

cial, economic, and political com-

petition. The example of its pros-

perity, its narrowing the gap be-tween rich and poor, and its prog-

ress under the government of President Chiang Ching-kuo from

its authoritarian past towards a

more open, pluralistic society sug-

gests convincingly where the future

Taiwan understands that other

governments will have relations of

The government of Taiwan has

ti was earlier a mistake to pick

mainland dream.

about to be replaced by more recktess Polish Communists who would take on the formidable task of pacification,

Washingtoo is in a very suspicious mood about these mystifying a way of ending one military maneuver and starting another—a new air exercise by Warsaw Pact forces is said to be planned for the next few days. And it is recalled by Soviet experts here that the invasion of Prague in 1968 was not a sudden affair, but that the crisis there lasted from April until Aug-ust, with a great deal of advancing and withdrawing of Soviet forces toward and away from the Czech

There is another more optimistic interpretation of all this maneuvering and palavering. This is that Mr. Brezhnev was bluffing to the brink, but pulled back from direct cost of taming the Poles, assuming their alarming debts, facing the possibility of a trade embargo and a new arms race in the West was

simply too high. Not many officials here believe. however, that Mr. Brezhnev went to Prague to preside over the liquidation of the Brezhnev Doctrine. His comrade, Mr. Husak, defined that doctrine accurately in his presence: "All who are attempting to misuse the events in Poland for instigating anti-Socialist campaigns," he said, "must be reminded of our clear standpoint that the protection of the Socialist system the concern of each Socialist state but also the joint concern of the states of the Socialist community." In other words, they are all

inseparably their brothers' jailers. Forbidden Thought

For to tolerate the right of secession from the Communist bloc and face another China or Yugoslavia would be to concede that the supreme Communist Party authority could be challenged by the unions and create a kind of corporate state or even — forbidden thought — a "dictatorship of the workers."

The optimistic scenario requires more hope and imagination than Washington can manage in its present mood. When the official "newspaper" Izvestia in Moscow says that the Polish Communist Party has lost control of the state, the general conclusion here is that the Soviet leadership has made an irrevocable decision to re-establish that control indirectly with this or

respect and subtance with the Chi-

public does not reciprocate. The Dutch must be commended, both

for their realism and for their sense

of justice in refusing to be main-

RÓBERT J. CHRISTENSEN.

Cosmic Surprise

George F. Will, in his article

Evolution of a Cosmic Surprise,

(IHT, March 7-8) cites the opinion of an astronomer, John O'Keefe.

And that is rather a "comic

of galaxies, each one containing

billions of stars, around which

whirl more billions of planets of all

sizes. Unthinkable distances sepa-

rate these immense fireballs. Un-

thinkable geologic "catastrophes"

happen everywhere in outer spac-

A billion years ago, earth was unfit for life; in a billion years

time, no organic life at all will be

possible on this tiny piece of stone on which we happen to creep.

Astronomers know of hundreds

e mainland. The People's Re-

some other Polish government, if possible, or by direct military in-

After Prague, Mr. Brezhnev's next stop will probably be West Germany, where he has been invited to discuss the current drift back to the Cold War. This may give the Poles a little more time to analyze their predicament, but in Washington it is regarded as merely another tactical move to divide the allies while Moscow follows its strategic plan to restore the Poles to the "fraternal unity" of the Commu-

nist empire. 0/981, The New York Tunes.

Image of Kennedy: A Persistent Critic

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — For more than a week, he had been on the Senate floor, working doggedly in what he knew to be a doomed cause — opposing the budget cuts of President Reagan. And now, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy eased his back in an armchair in his Capitol hideaway office and, in a flat,

resigned tone, began his litany.

This is the beginning of a very important process in which these issues of human concern were raised." he said. "These particular amendments have not been successful, but I believe these issues require attention ... And the case that was made in the course of this debate will be made again in the course of this Congress, and, hopefully, when the American people begin to understand the full impact of the direction the administration is moving, they'll begin to listen to what we've been saying."

For the second straight spring, Sen. Kennedy is challenging a president he knows to be invulnerable to his arguments, raising issues that most other Democrats have abandoned as outdated or unwise. In 1980, it was Jimmy Carter who brushed aside Sen. Kennedy's opposition; now, with even less strain, it is President Reagan.

Picking Fights

Call it stubbornness or courage, hardiness or hard-headedness, Sen. Kennedy's persistence is remarkable. In the honeymoon period that preceded Mr. Reagan's shoot-ing when most Democrate walked ing, when most Democrats walked a careful circle around the obviously popular new president, Sen. Kennedy — if not picking fights —

certainly found frequent reason for head-on challenge. The budget issues — particularly his favorite health, nutrition, education and energy-assistance pro-grams — provided most of the amgrams — provided most of the ammunition. But Sen. Kennedy's eyes roamed the horizon, singling out areas of disagreement he could spotlight in the florid prose of his Madison Square Garden speech to the Democratic National Conven-

Although he is not a member of the Senate Foreign Relations or Armed Services Committees, Sen. Kennedy strongly challenged the oew administration's decisions to send military aid and advisers to El Salvador, to provide sophisti-cated arms for Saudi Arabia, to slow down arms-control talks with the Soviet Union and to increase contacts with South Africa.

"I believe" he said last mouth.
"Ronald Reagan is wrong on El Salvador, wrong on ouclear arms control, wrong on human rights. and wrong on arms sales to Saudi

A day earlier, he rejected Mr.

Reagan's tax-cut proposals a suggested an alternative plan the would direct most savings to io and-middle-income families

raising personal exemptions a standard deductions. In a March speech to his hou state Democratic dinner, the Maachuseus senator wrapped all th in partisan rhetoric and said th rather than repent their past pc

cies and programs. Democrishould proclaims theirs "a reco to be proud of."

He rejected, out of hand, t popular political cliches of t day: "Government spending is a in fact the whole, or even the ir jor, cause of inflation," he sa Government regulation is not fact the sole, or even the maje cause of our declining product by. We are told that we cann soive our problems simply throwing money at them. But it is only a balf-truth. We must al say that this nation cannot sol its problems by throwing tax cu

and budget cuts at them. Over the years, one has learn that Sen. Kennedy off the strong often less dogmatic and ideologic than he sounds on the stump. B not this year, When I asked him his office if he was really sure he said in his speeches - that t Reagan economic program wou flop, he said, "I hope for the go, of the country it's successful, but find it very difficult to believe will be."

View of Election

And then Sen. Kennedy offen view of the 1980 election white not many people take today— view which explains why he h told his political and financi backers that he wants to keep h options open on running for pre-dent in 1984 because he believ the country may be ready for his and his policies by then.

"I think," he said, "the Amer can people voted on rather pra mane grounds in the last electio when the choice was four mo change. People wanted a chang But if you draw much more from than that, you misread the concli

than that, you anisread the concisions of the fall.

"I think," Sen. Kennedy saistraightening his back, "they going to find that there are nothese simple, easy answers the talked about to these complicate problems, and that is going to become apparent. And I'm going to try in whatever way I can to begit to show the way."

Wherever that way leads, or cannot say that Sen. Kennedy hedging his bets. A year before t mins for re-election, he is about far out on the anti-Reaganism lim

as you can get. 01981, The Washington Post.

Old Rivals Edge Together

By C.L. Sulzberger

CASTELLET, Fr When the two-round French French public will go. This is of internal political impresidential elections have ended - most probably with a narrow squeak re-election of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing - many euphoric statements heard in France right now are likely to vanish before the juggernaught of statistics. Certainly Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, if he holds power in the runoff, is likely in public to move away from the position he has recently assumed for electoral rea-

Yet fundamentals must continue to dominate both a familiar face in the Elysee Palace and the new U.S. ambassador who almost inevitably must succeed the able career envoy Arthur Hartman, fourth and not least of the professionals who have served Washington here since Herbert Hoover.

Since the Moscow Olympics, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has spoken more closely to U.S. and NATO positions, but he has been most hesitant to use economic measures against Soviet aggression unless West Germany does - which is unlikely. For both economic and political reasons, France is espe-cially close to West Germany, which has its own special ties with East Germany.

Internal Interest

But one thing appeared certain during the Polish crisis. Despite reluctance to take economic counteractions against Soviet bloc members, there is a point beyond which even a tactful — and above

Mr. O'Keefe finds us pampered

cosseted, cherished. Funny idea. If

there is a Divine Purpose, it is cer-tainly not in order to cherish us,

poor chemical fermentation on the

surface of a little stone, running like mad around a small star, the

RUDOLF J. GARNER.

portance here because witholding trade and contracts from Poland would reduce jobs here where three times as many people are out of work as when Mr. Giscard d'Estaing came in and where the economic situation is unhappy. The latter is also true in West Germa-As a brilliant second-rank na-

tion, France has often had trouble with the modern United States on. matters of East-West relations. If it must participate on a world stage, including the Soviet Union and the United States, Paris would infinitely prefer remaining some-where in the middle. This habit, known to Moscow, has been cleverly used by the Kremlin enever possible.

But this French position has odified since the days of Charles De Gaulle and virtually all conservative leaders ranging between Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris agree insingly that France's basic interests lie with the United States despite frequent temptations to play a middle-of-the-road game. Technically, where France has

done well, it comes into competi-tion with the new U.S. technology and agricultural methods and markets. But the French have found they can't defend their position ef-fectively by discriminatory methods. In most advanced sectors of the newly burgeoning world, France can only keep up its position by cooperation, not exclusion. When it forced International Telephone and Telegraph here to sell to a French group, France found it no longer had the necessary technical stamina to keep up in the race and had to buy American compo-

Today, despite issues sometimes Today, despite issues sometimes distorted by electoral prejudices, it is interesting to find the French perceptibly more cooperative with the United States in areas where they had previously emphasized etition - like Africa - and sought to keep U.S. interests out.

1980

In NATO, although it will rejoin the alliance's integrate command, it practices paralle planning. It also spends more of Atlantic defense than the other Et ropean allies, while at the sam time modernizing its militar forces. The French are tought than most of the coalition's Euro pean members, and they are als trying to help West Germany Helmut Schmidt avoid loomin troubles.

Both Paris and Washington no realize that neither countr possesses all the resources to d certain necessary jobs. And thi wiser mood even extends to bir ain. There is little competition to day between Francophone an Angiophone Africa.

Mideast Arena

The dominant area where th next French regime may face trouble abroad — if the world successfully rides out the Polish storm is the Middle East, France, Britan and West Germany take a very dil ferent view from the United State on this issue. All strongly feel les adamantly hostile to the Palestin Liberation Organization and more organization and Milere be more forthcoming in accommo

dation attempts.

They wish a European initiative to move into the stalemated Anwa Sadat-Menachem Sadat-Menachem Begit maneuvers. Mr. Sadat himself has sent word privately he would wel-come such an initiative. Some hopa start can be made modestly dis cussing constitutional rights on the West-Bank, more effective use o UN security troops, easier eco nomic approaches.

A likely forecast is that when the french elections end, and an ading.

President Reagan gets his team it

I) Paris will make it evident cannot hope to check Soviet ad vances without U.S. support, and 2) Washington will stress prefer ence to giving the appearance of French-U.S. unity, in public, while arguing out differences only in pri-

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But Rep. J.J. Pickle, Democrat

ieve a total exemption would be

that much greater in cost. He was joined by Rep. Bill Frenzel, Re-publican of Minnesota, the chief sponsor of a bill that would totally

exclude the earned income of Americans abroad from U.S. 12x.

Alfred Jensen.

Dies of Cancer

Abstract Painter,

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Alfred Jensen.

77, a painter who sometimes used

numerical systems as the basis for

his art, died Saturday of cancer at

canvases, highly textured abstract structures of color laid down in

patterns — mazes, checkerboards, wheels and targets — was organized in 1977 by the Albright-

Knox Art Gallery in Buffalo, N.Y. The artist had exhibited in New

York since 1952, and his works are

owned by major museums in the

A nauve of Guatemala, Mr. Jen-

sen came to the United States in 1924. In the forefront of the Amer-

ican avant-garde movement and

the New York School, be became

friends with such artists as Sam

Francis and Mark Rothko, and began to participate in shows with Franz Kline, Joseph Cornell, Wil-

lem de Kooning, Robert Raus-

Cornelis Verolme

chenberg and others.

United States, Europe and Japan,

Quality of Justice in France Is Disputed

Courts, Judges Accused of Serving Political Aims of Government

By Richard Eder

New York Times Service
PARIS — If King John had prevailed over
the barons at Runnymede and fed the Magna Charta to his horse, would British judges now wear cylindrical hats, as French judges do, instead of wigs? And would the majesty of the law be replaced by the law of his ma-

When French constitutionalists try to explain the particular crotchets of their legal system to Britons or Americans, this is the system to Entons of Americans, this is the kind of illustration that comes up. It is rele-vant, surprisingly, to the continuing debate in France over the administration of justice, with complaints that it is too repressive or that it too assiduously serves the political

aims of the government.
Unlike King John, who lost to the barons and bad to concede that royal power was subject to the law, thus setting a basis for the tradition of independent justice, the French kings defeated their barons. The French judge, with his regal round bonnet, is part of the majesty of the state, not an outside check

The French both accept this idea and balk at it. The consequence is that justice and the courts are a favorite disputations topic in the press, ranking somewhat lower than the pres-

ent fever of presidential politics but higher than the rate of unemployment. It feeds the native suspicion of the French that not only does the government cast covetous eyes upon their income, keep them from parking their cars where they like and manipulate their television programs, but it fiddles with the independence of their judges and prosecutors as well.

During the last year or so, several contentions issues have come up.

There was the failure of the government to

carry forward an investigation of the bug-ging of the offices of Le Canard Enchaine, the satirical weekly that is its most trouble-some press critic. There was the decision to ute Le Monde on charges of disrespect to the courts. There was the passing of a law changing the procedure in criminal cases in such a way as to give marginally more power to the prosecutors — who are under direct state control — and slightly less to the more independent examining magistrates. The law tightens things up in other ways: It increases the power of the police to bold suspects and in impose identity controls.

There was the removal of a young leftist judge after a judicial panel concluded that his behavior was unprofessional. There was the use of the special Court of State Security to hold, on suspicion of acting as a Libyan agent, a man who had threatened to publish details about allegedly unsavory dealings be-tween President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Jean-Bedel Bokassa, the deposed Cen-

Old Complaint

To the degree that these things have caused controversy — legal critics take some more seriously than others — the central thread is the accusation that the government is manipulating the judicial system for two purposes. One is an alleged concern to pro-tect itself in certain potentially embarrassing cases; the other is the decision to take harsher measures against crime, a policy that seems to be politically popular but may, in the view of critics, infringe on civil liberties.

The complaint that the French judiciary is under the thumb of whatever government may be in power is scarcely new. According to legal historians, it is a complaint that goes back for centuries - at least to the time of Louis XIV, whose ministers centralized the legal system, subordinating local and church law to that emanating from the royal court.

"Si veut le roi, si veut la loi - as the king wills, so the law wills — is an old saying of ours," Robert Badinter, a leading criminal lawyer and legal writer, said recently. "All legal authority stemmed from the king, and under the republic the political authority

simply replaced the king. "It was the other way around for Anglo-Saxon law," be said. "Magna Charta was ob-tained by the barons from King John. From then on there was the tradition that the king operates under the law, that power goes from the bottom up, even if at first the bottom

was a few powerful barons."

During the French Revolution there was a brief effort at radical change by the disciples of Montesquieu, who favored rebuilding the French legal system on English models. Na-poleon restored the notion of hierarchical control, and it has been more or less unshak-

This traditional supremacy of the government over the judiciary, although not absolute, has had the effect of making the judiciary less venerated in France than it is in Britain or the United States.

Mr. Badinter, aside from being a legal analvst, is also a partisan. He is an adviser to the Socialist presidential candidate, Francois Mitterrand, and a severe critic of Mr. Gis-

card d'Estaing.
The efforts of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's government and particularly of its justice minister, Alain Peyrefitte, to get the judges to take a harder line, are probably popular. Polls show that the French are less worried about an increase in repression than about

'Moonies' Appear Content Despite Loss of Britain Suit

ONDON - "It's the age-old ry of religion. You attack it, you ike it stronger," says a spokes-in for the Rev. Sun Myung con's controversial Unification mrch, which has lost a major li-I suit in the British high court. The Moonies do not appear too happy about losing their libel tion against the London Daily all last week, even though it uld cost them more than \$1.6

llion in court costs. The publicity surrounding the e has put the church in the pub-eye. We are getting a lot of nuries, and people are showing a great deal of sympathy," said okesman David Fraser Harris.

The Charity Commission has reted a recommendation by the y - backed by 140 members of rliament - that the church be ipped of its charitable status on a grounds it is a political organi-.

atement released Tuesday by hief Charity Commissioner erence Fitzgerald, Mr. Fitzgerald ad earlier held a meeting with a roup of five members of Parlia-1 11 ment led by Conservative David = fellor, who said the decision allow the Moonies charitable atus was "eccentric and worry-

Worthwhile Victory

The Daily Mail - which risked onomic disaster in taking on the mensely wealthy and powerful ct when it could have settled out court for an apology and a few ousand dollars — said it had wer won a more worthwhile vic-

We believe the Moonies to be 1 evil cult," the newspaper said. The methods it uses to brainwash tpressionable youngsters and alnate them from their families are oth heartless and sinister." Dennis Crme, 42, the Moomes'

ader in Britain, sued the Mail for series of articles accusing the sect brainwashing its converts and reing them to turn their backs on eir families. Mr. Orme already id won a public retraction of sim-ir allegations by a former mem-ar of Parliament, Paul Rose, and early imagined he had a strong

J.S. Arrests 13 If Moon Church 'n Visa Violation Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Immigraon and Naturalization Service inestigators have arrested 13 memers of the Rev. Sun Myung foon's Unification Church in an arly morning raid on a Bethesda one and charged them with overaying their tourist visas, a deortable offense.

The six women and seven men, the are from 11 different counies, are accused of overstaying teir visas by anywhere from a few touths to several years. Wallace Gray, director of the Baltimore ffice of the Immigration Service, aid Tuesday that his office will atempt to deport all 13.

The 13 are from France, Spain, ne Netherlands. West Germany, apan, Malaysia, Ireland, Canada, ustria, Italy and Australia.

An INS spokesman Tuesday demised the tactic of gaining entance to the United States as tour-aire and then melting into the genits and then melting into the genral population as a common one or Unification Church members. le said that since 1973 more than ,000 other members of the church save been arrested by the INS for

But David Carliner, a Washingon immigration attorney repre-enting the 13, denied Tuesday hat they were overstays. While me had been in the country since 972, he said most of the 13 en-ered the country last fall on three-0-15-day lourist visas, then apdied for six-month extensions. Yone of those extensions has been

about us, and we wanted to contest them up to the hilt," said Mr. Fraser Harris.

The Moonies produced a parade of witnesses who testified to the merits of their disciplined, commu-nity life. The Mail brought foward young people who had broken away from the church and parents shattered by the loss of their children to Rev. Moon's worldwide or-

Said one father about his 20-year-old son: "I can only tell you that he's a zombie, dehumanized it seems to me ... incapable of giv-ing or receiving any affection. Capable only of repeating endless slo-

The Daily Mail was telling lies big business church. But it also expressed "deep sympathy for the young idealistic members of it."

> something that has gone out of modern society - "discipline, celibacy, rigidly enforced, the advantage of owning no possessions and the comfort of a close community

Cause Questioned

The jury listened to evidence for 100 days, a record for an English

Even Mail editor David English acknowledged the Moonies offer

He said there could be no argu-

ing with this if it were for a good "But no one seeing the brainwashed and conditioned

youngsters — zealots and helots — working without self-thought for the greater glory of their luxury-loving saviour, the Rev. Sun Myung Moon, could possibly belibel action, and at the end made lieve there was any good in his little secret of its distant for the monstrous organization," Mr.

ploitation of such talented young people is criminally wasteful."

In Britain, the church counts 500 native members and up to 400

English wrote. "The ruthless ex-

members from other countries. It runs a farm, a fishing fleet, a pub lishing operation and other businesses. Its London headquarters in the former Norwegian embassy is the communal home for about 70 members, including Mr. Orme. Mr. Fraser Harris denied that

the church divided families. He said it did try to protect converts from parents who made clear their hostility toward the church because of the danger they would try to have their children deprogrammed.

"We call this faithbreaking," he said, "Parents fail to understand their childrens' commitment, It was the same in the early Christian

Sen. Thurmond said that Deep South states "have to run up bere

Ito Washingtonl hat in hand to

change any bittle rule on their elec-tions" because of the law. "They.

anybody, or, if they are going to keep that in the law, then let the

fore it was closed by court action.

The unions assert that profits that should have been used to keep

the textile plants going had been

poured into the auto museum. But the Schlumpf brothers say it was

paid for out of their private funds.

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rest of the states come in, too.

That ruling, however, is under U.S. Civil Rights Act at Issue in Congress consideration, according to a

By Eleanor Randolph Los Angeles Times Service

- WASHINGTON - In the opening skirmish in what may be a bitter battle, Sen. Edward M. Kenne-dy. Democrat of Massachusetts. has introduced legislation to extend key enforcement provisions of the 1965 Voting Rights Act until 1992

The move Tuesday sel the stage for a confrontation between those who contend that the law is the cornerstone of voting rights for mi-norities and a group of Southern senators and congressmen who maintain that it aims unfairly at

states in the Deep South.

"This landmark legislation is again imperiled," said Sen. Kennedy, co-sponsor with Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Republican of Maryland, of the legislation in the Senate. "The most successful modern civil rights law is in danger of falling victim to its own success."

Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr. of New Jersey, Democratic chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, introduced the legislation simultaneously in the House.

At issue are sections of the act that require states that have been discriminatory in the past to get federal approval for any change in their election laws. More than 25 states - including Alaska, Califorma and New York — have been affected by the law, but most of those subjected to federal oversight are in the South.

Although the key enforcement provisions of the 1965 act do not expire until next year, Sen. Mathias said that congressmen con-cerned about assaults on the civil rights legislation of the 1960s wanted to take their case to the American people early.

"If you want an assess about what lies out here in the new Congress [for the voting rights ex-tension], it's rough duty," said Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., Republican of Pennsylvania, who attended a press conference with Sen. Kennedy, Sen. Mathias and others. "It's everybody's fight, but I'm just glad the first shot was fired by us."

Sen. Strom Thurmond, the South Carolina Republican who took over from Sen: Kennedy as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee when the Republicans won control of the Senate in No-vember, is a leader of those who they're not discriminating against charge that the law, as currently written, discriminates against the

Court Allows Sale of Car Museum To Pay Off Brothers' French Debts building and for two years kept it open to the public. About 700,000 people visited the exhibition be-

MULHOUSE, France court Wednesday authorized the sale of the world's second-largest museum of antique cars — the fab-ulous Schlumpf collection of 437 Bugattis, Rolls Royces and other classics — lo pay the debts of its bankrupt founders.

In its ruling, the court decided that the collection, already classed as a national monument, should be kept intact. It gave an association of local government bodies three months to pay 80 percent of the 44 million francs (about \$8.8 million) price that it set for the museum.

The owners of the collection, the Swiss brothers Hans and Fritz Schlumpf, have tried to fight the sale from self-exile in Basel, Switzerland, after their textile firm in eastern France collapsed in bankruptcy in 1976. But they have not renewed an offer to pay off their

debt of 44 million francs. On the basis of a survey by British auctioneers, they maintain that the collection is worth nearly 10 times the figure fixed by the court. It is second in the world only to the antique-car museum of the late Bill Harrah in Reno, Nev. The Schlumpfs built up their

collection in secrecy, having all the cars restored to perfect running order and displayed in a vast muse-um building. The building, which they dedicated to their mother, was lighted by 800 replicas of an-But before they could open the

museum, their business collapsed in the general decline of the French textile industry. Union members occupied the museum

Homes of Blacks, Whites Robbed Almost Equally, U.S. Report Says

WASHINGTON — A Justice Department report says 30 percent of all U.S. households were touched by crime in 1980, with race having little to do with who was victimized.

The report by the Bureau of Justice Statistics said Tuesday The report by the Bureau of Justice Statistics said Tuesday more than 24 million households experienced crime firsthand in 1980, including 6 percent that were touched by a violent crime. The report said black and white bouseholds were victimized to an almost equal degree, around 30 percent. "Black households were slightly more likely to have been burglarized or to have had a member victimized by violent crime," the report said.

"White households, on the other hand, were slightly more likely to have had a member who had been a victim of personal larceny

without contact." On the whole, the report said, patterns for blacks and whites were "remarkably similar," a characteristic also true for households composed of other racial groups. While crime has risen eveyear since the bureau started its annual National Crime Survey in 1974, the proportion of American bouseholds victimized by crime has remained about the same, the report said.

of Texas, who co-authored the bill, disagreed, adding that he did not

abroad drew strong bipartisan support in the House Ways and Means Committee as the panel

publican Barber Conable of New York and Rep. W. Henson Moore, Republican of Louisiana, and Rep. Donald Pease, Democrat of Ohio, during later questioning on Tues-

day.

In that questioning committee members one after another described the 1976 law that increased the taxes of Americans overseas as a disastrous mistake and the Foreign Earned Income Act of 1978, designed to remedy the earlier legislation, as a total failure.

And, in a reflection of the wide the issue, the committee members debated not whether taxes on Americans abroad should be eut,

exempt from tax, "a complete exemption is not politically realis-

House Leaders Support Bill to Shield U.S. Spies Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House Democratic and Republican leaders have joined in urging swift pas-sage of a bill that would make it a crime to disclose the names of CIA or other undercover U.S. intelligence operatives working abroad. In an opening hearing on the bill by the House Intelligence Committee on Tuesday, Majority Leader Jim Wright of Texas said that be hoped the proposal would not fall by the wayside as it did last year when "some people found reason to drag their feet." He protested that the country has tolerated "abusive disclosure ... by rogue

agents" long enough.

Minority Leader Robert H. Michel of Illinois voiced his agreement in prepared testimony promising strong bipartisan support.

The measure would make it a slony to disclose details identifying covert agents even if the information comes from public documents. It was held up last year amid debate over its constitu-tionality, and efforts to exempt some revelations such as those that might be involved in news reports of intelligence failures or abuses. ClA Director William J. Casey

said "a coterie of Americans" de voted to the destruction of U.S. intelligence agencies has caused "un-told damage" by naming names of CIA officers throughout the world. He asserted that the 1975 slaying in Athens of CIA station chief Richard Welch and incidents within the last year in Jamaica and Mozambique could be attributed to unauthorized disclosures.

Tax Cut Backed for U.S. Citizens Abroad probably the most that could be "People who earn more than

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON - Action to ease the tax burden of Americans took testimony on proposals to re-duce or eliminate U.S. taxation of overseas income.

I agree with you completely." Democratic Chairman Dan Ros-tenkowski of Illinois told a witness who had just resuffed that the cur-rent tax laws were destroying the competitive position of American industry overseas and damaging the U.S. economy. He was echoed by ranking Re-

consensus that has developed on

but by how much.

Rep. Bill Archer, a Texas Republican, has introduced legisla-non that would allow a \$75,000 income exclusion rising in \$5,000 yearly increments until it reaches \$95,000 in 1985, plus a deduction for housing costs in excess of \$5,500. He told the hearing that even though he personally believed that the earned income of overseas Americans should be completely

He insisted that his bill was

NEW YORK (NYT) - Cornelis Verolme. 80, a marine engi-neer wbo became one of the Netherlands' principal shipbuild-ers, died Sunday at a Rotterdam hospital.

Mr. Verolme was head of the Verolme United Shipyards. The shipyards grew out of a marine en-gine repair and manufacturing company that Mr. Velome established in 1946 with his personal savings of \$10,000. In 1968, when his corporate annual sales were running at about \$350 million, he bought out his biggest competitor. the Netherlands Drydock and Shipbuilding Company of Amster-However, his involvement with

supertankers ran into financial difficulties and the government stepped in, merging the Verolme organization with Rijn-Schelde, then the country's second-largest shipbuilder. Mr. Verolme served briefly as the new corporation's chairman, then retired in 1970.

He pointed out that high-income Americans were the ones most needed, since they made the sales and negotiated the contracts that were ultimately responsible for hundreds or even thousands of other Americans being hired for jobs abroad. "A total exclusion is needed now." Rep. France."

Rep. Sam Gibbons. Democrat of Florida, said he was troubled by the possibility of abuse inherent in a total income exemption. He noted that a few flagrant abuses by actors in the 1950s had brought on the original legislation mandating taxation of Americans abroad, and added that he was worried that new abuses hy movie actors might revive the problem. Congressional sources and ob-

servers close to the issue said that there was a 50-50 chance that the Frenzel approach would be adopt-ed by the committee and the House but much less chance that it would survive in the Senate. But a nursing home in Livingston, N.J. A major show of Mr. Jensen's they noted that this was a far cry from the situation two years ago when a total exemption would have been dismissed out of hand. There are now eight bills before

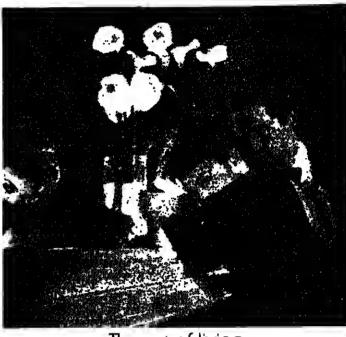
Congress that deal with the taxation of Americans abroad. The latest, introduced last week by Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Demo-crat of New York, would replace

the current Section 913 special deductions with an exclusion from U.S. taxation of 80 percent of the foreign source earned and un-earned income of Americans who are bonafide residents of a foreign country or who reside abroad 330 days out of 12 months.

In remarks on the Senate floor Sen. Moynihan noted that his bill Sen. Moynihan noted that his bill was both simple and would eliminate the need for Congress to make the periodic adjustments for inflation that would be part of any set amount exclusion. He told the Senate that an American living abroad does not "make the same use of the federal government and its services as a citizen who lives in this country; therefore, he should

not have to pay as much tax." Opening the testimony, Maury Mosier, president of the National Constructors Association, told the panel: "We're using our own tax laws to cook our own goose in for-eign markets. And you don't get any golden eggs from a cooked

Robert Angarola, testifying for American Citizens Abroad, a Geneva-based citizens group, noted that hy forcing Americans home from overseas, the United States was losing "the best vehicle possible for promoting and protecting the many interests of the United States in social, political, cultural, and ideological spheres.



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civilizations have left impressive reminders of the distant past. Later came the colonial period, with its legacy of Baroque palaces and richly decorated churches like Santa Prisca in Taxco... and, more recently, the explosion of modern Mexico, proudly typified by the capital, Mexico City, with its broad avenues, tree-shaded parks, and museums housing innumerable treasures of the fabulous past as well as striking examples of contemporary Mexican art. Here too are many beach resorts, some of them world-famous like Acapulco, Puerto Vallarta, Mazatlan, Cancun and the beaches of Baja California; others more remote, featuring immense expanses of fine sand fringed by tropical vegetation. There is a wide range of hotels and restaurants serving delicious Mexican specialities. And everywhere you'll encounter a hospitality as warm as the sunshine which this friendly country enjoys all the year round. Mexico is less expensive than you think. Consult your Travel Agent.

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A U.S. View of the Troubled Space Shuttle: Has the Nation Lost Its Technological Touch?

After a series of problems, the U.S. space shuttle Columbia is apparently ready for launching at last. The following article is an analysis from the U.S. point of view of the spacecraft's fitful development, and of the questions the space program raises: Has the United States lost its technological touch? Can a successful flight by Columbio regain it?

By John Noble Wilford

Ape Conk Times Service

CAPE CANAVERAL. Fla. — So much rides on the "fires" of Cape Canaveral. the explosions of energy that overcome gravity and push tons of crafted metal high into the sky and out of sight into that infinite froncer known as space. The fires are a sort of testing,

Twenty years ago, in the humiliating aftermath of Sputnik. Americans looked to the fires of Canaveral for a sign that they were equal to their Soviet adversaries in the new technology of space flight. Eight years later, we were counting on the fires of Canaveral to show the world and ourselves that we were more than equal to the Russians. And so, in July, 1969. rockers roared to life and carried two men to the surface of the moon, while a third waited in a mother spaceship to return them to Earth.

Today, we have reason once again to look to the fires of Canaveral. Preparations have been under way for several weeks at Cape Canaveral's Kennedy Space Center to propel the space shuttle Columbia — unlike any other spaceship ever huitt - off on its maiden orbital voyage, with two astronauts at the controls. (Although it is scheduled to lift off this week, the space shuttle has been plagued by delays and accidents and may be postponed yet

A kind of hybrid, the huge winged vehicle will take off like a rocket, maneuver in orbit like a spacecraft and return to a runway landing like a powerless airplane. After some refurbishing and refueling, it will become the first reusable spaceship, and, with sister ships, should be bauling orbital freight - new satellites, replacement parts for old ones, laboratories for scientific research, components for as-sembling large space stations — for the rest of

Deeper Spirit

The idea of sending a human being hurtling off into an alien sky is no longer so frightening or oovel. Nor will there be the same sense of history that attended the launching of Apollo-11 to the moon. But circumstances have conspired to burden the flight with an importance beyond its immediate objectives.

This time, it is almost as though we are counting on Columbia to show us that we are the equal of ourselves, the equal of our own traditions, of our own images of present and future. It is as though the fires of Canaveral will be testing anew not only a traditional commitment to technology and science, but also, really, a deeper spirit of adventure and

We grew up believing in our special gifts of mechanical ingenuity. We were a nation of inventors, Whitney, Edison, the Wright brothers and their venerated kind. What has become more troubling to the national psyche has been not the realization of technology's dark side. Rather, it is that our technology does not seem to work as well as we used to think. Automo-



Commander John W. Young, left, and Navy pilot Capt. Robert L. Crippen check out controls aboard the Columbia, the U.S. space shuttle set to be launched on Friday.

blacked out hy power failures: arena roofs collapse; design flaws ground a fleet of jetliners; a nuclear plant hreakdown causes near panic; even the helicopters for the attempted bostage rescue mission fail. Have we lost, we ask, the technological touch?

Columbia was a long time reaching this moment of testing. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration once thought that the first shuttle would be ready for flight io 1978, then 1979. The agency. flusb from its Apollo triumphs, may bave underestimated the difficulties of building a reusable space plane. The orbiter's main engines proved to be the greatest technological challenge. They had to operate at pressures three times higher than the Saturn-5 moon rocket's engines, and in ground tests they bad the distressing habit of cracking or catching fire.

Then, after the engines were redesigned and retested, NASA encountered the peskiest of problems — application of the 31,000 thermalprotection tiles that cover much of the or-biter's aluminum skin. These delicate silica tiles replaced the heat shields of previous spacecraft, which were inappropriate for a reusable vehicle because they charred and flaked off during the intense frictional heat of re-entry. But some of the tiles fell off during Columbia's shipment from the Rockwell International plant in California to Cape Canaveral, and nearly all of them bad to be reinforced and rebonded, a task that largely accounted for the launching delays of the last

Public Image

In the public mind the shuttle was being lumped with all the other things that were not working. It was either a lemon or a bangar queen, an inspired creation that never seemed to get off the ground. And all the delays and biles are recalled because of defects; cities are redesigns were costing money. NASA had won

approval for the project on a pledge to huild and test the first two orbiters at a total cost of \$5.2 hillion in 1971 dollars. The project is now expected to cost oearly \$10 billion, or even more hy some estimates.

But now, the first shuttle appears to be ready. John W. Young and Capt. Robert L. Crippen of the Navy plan to pilot Columbia on a 54½-hour. 36-orbit test run, taking off at Cape Canaveral and landing at Edwards Air Force Base in the Mojave Desert of California. It will be the first time that U.S. astronauts have gone into space in six years. If all goes well, Columbia will be put through its paces again in about five months and then twice more before it is finally cleared for regular flight service, probably toward the end of

Standing in the Kennedy Space Center firing room during the countdown for a Columbia engine test in February, Leroy E. Day, director of shuttle systems engineering, said with a sense of relief; "It's been quite an experience watching things go from two dimensions on paper to three dimensions in bardware." Then, noting that many of NASA's leaders are reaching retirement age, haviog been in their jobs since well before Apollo, Mr. Day remarked: This will be sort of our legacy to NASA's next generation."

How fully and wisely the legacy will be used, assuming Columbia's success, is by no means certain. The United States will possess a revolutionary means for space travel, but to what

NASA developed the sbuttle without a detailed long-range program for its use, only some dreams and schemes that were forever being pushed aside in the face of the repeated budget cuts. In fact, during the decade of shuttle development. NASA was expressly forbid-den to commit itself to any specific major projects for using the sbuttle's special capabilines.

Not that the shuttles will want for business when they start flying. NASA reports that it already has commitments for cargoes on the first 60 or so shuttle missions. About one-third of these missions have been reserved by the Air Force for deploying its communications, navigation, weather and surveillance satellites. Most of the other future missions have been spoken for hy domestic and international components. munications operators, the one big profit-mak-

ing industry in space.

Even though these activities promise the surest short-term return on investment, the shuttle is for them little more than a presumably more efficient substitute for conventional ex-pendable rockets. This would not advance the space enterprise much beyond its hy-now-trad-

One exception is the giant space telescope, which is supposed to be deployed in Earth orbit by the shuttle in 1985. This 96-inch telescope, operating high above the distorting effects of the aumosphere, should enable astro-nomers for the first time to see any planets around oearby stars, to observe objects 100 times dimmer than those that can be seen through ground-based telescopes and perhaps to detect light emanating from the very edge of the visible universe. Not only would the tele-scope be larger than anything that could be launched by conventional rockets, but its or-bital lifetime should extend into the next century because of periodic visits by shuttle astro-

nauts bringing up replacement parts and fuel.
So far, however, scientific space exploration has generally been more burt than helped by the shuttle. Its development costs siphoned off money that might have gone to new scientific projects, and its many delays cansed costly postponements in those few projects that were

Planetary exploration was hit especially hard. After a decade of such spectaculars as the Viking landings on Mars and the Voyager flybys of Jupiter and Saturn, there will be no new U.S. launchings to the planets for five or six years — chiefly because of the sbuttle's money drain — unless the success of the project does prompt a reordering of national

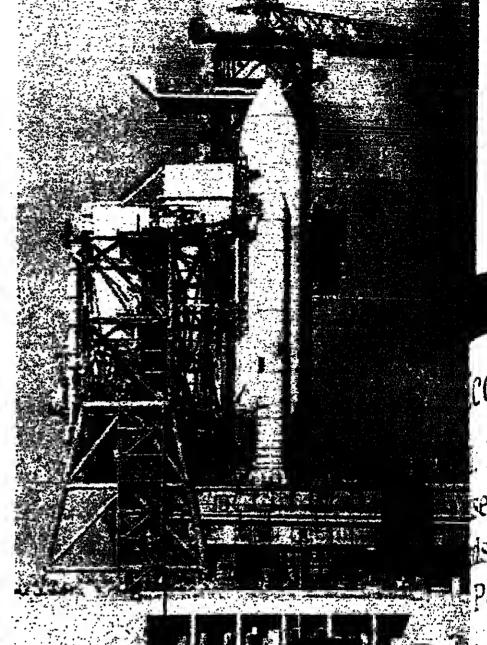
Budget-Cutting Lumps

When Ronald Reagan was elected president, NASA leaders were hopeful that he might see in an expanded space program a means of ful-filling his campaign promises to revive U.S. technology and restore U.S. prestige. So far. however. NASA has had to continue to take its budget-cutting lumps along with everyone ex-

cept the military.

In the Bulletin of the American Academy of Arts and Science last May, Dr. Riehard Goody and Dr. Michael McElroy of Harvard University and Dr. Philip Morrison of the Massachu-setts Institute of Technology wrote that military and civilian applications of space technology in near-Earth were "worthy and productive" but do not "offer that inspirational view of ourselves and our future that could provide the motivation for the dazzling achievements innovative engineering that have character-

ized the space program."
They added that "no fundamental principles of physics, no short-term biological issues and no questions of sound engineering practice appear to stand in the way of proposals for the raw materials from space to Earth or the ex-



The countdown continues for the launching of the space shuttle.

traction of almost unlimited energy from the ogy to improve our lot. Nor are we as anu

To embark on some ambitious, long-range thrust in space would require a commitment to the future that has been lacking in the last few years. Some would undoubtedly oppose any larger effort in space in any case, as they op-posed Apollo, on the grounds that it represents "misplaced national priorities." But the inertia of our pessimism may be a stronger force militating against a real recommitment to explore outer space. Dr. Leo Marx, professor of American cultural history at MIT, says that pessimism is running so deep that "people are kid-ding themselves" if they think that Columbia's success would have any impact on the national

Yet, we are a space-faring people who, in all likelihood, are going to make ourselves at home in space some day, and there may be more support for getting on with the task than has been assumed in recent years. Although we have our doubts about technology, which are often justified, we continue to look to technol- fires of Cape Canaveral.

science as many scientists have feared. Science magazines and television programs are finding expanding audiences; Carl Sagan's television series, "Cosmos," was one of the most popular programs ever run by the Public Broadcasting Service, and the book based on the series is a

We still respond to frontiers, it seems, and as hard as we are on ourselves, in our time of simism, we need not believe that we have lost the acuteness and impuisitiveness of or national youth. We may have been slow to rec ognize space as a frontier because it is so un like the old frontiers. The major difference noted by Dr. Bruce Mazlish, an MIT history professor, in the antumi issue of The Wilson Quarterly, is that in space there are no flore and fauna, no people to conquer or convert Srill, a leap into space; Dr. Mazzish said, on be justified because "it is man's destiny continually to test himself against the unknown, it know himself by his exertions." This, in the

Angry U.S. Taxpayers Focus on Food Stamps

By Steven V. Roberts

New York Times Service

VASHINGTON — The food stamp program is one of the largest and probably the most visible of all U.S. government support programs. It is also one of the most popular targets of troubled taxpayers and politicians aiming to reduce the size of government.

Every time you see someooe in the checkout line using food stamps, and you're not, you've been lobhied against the program," said John R. Kramer, special counsel to the House Agriculture Committee. "It's out in the open in every supermarket every day."

In a recent New York Times-CBS poll, the food stamp program was rated the most unpopular social welfare program by a wide mar-gin, and it is one of the prime targets of President Reagan's hudget-cutting effort.

Uoder current provisions, food stamps would cost the government \$12.47 billioo for would cost the government \$12.47 billion for about 22 million recipients in the 1982 fiscal year, up from \$10.95 billion in the current fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30. The president's package of proposed reductions would cut the 1982 figure by \$1.82 billion, according to his original estimates. The Congressional Budget Office now estimates the saving at \$1.5 billion, but under any projection the changes would but under any projection, the changes would amount to major surgery on the program.

Viewed as Runaway Program

To opponents, food stamps are a classic example of a runaway federal program. In his budget message to Congress, Mr. Reagan as-serted that, while the program's original purpose had been "to ensure adequate outrition for America's needy families," it was now functioning as "a generalized income-transfer program" unrelated to nutritional need.

The president said that his proposal was "in accord with the administration's efforts to target assistance to the most needy families and to restrain the uncontrolled growth of entitlement spending."

tn addition, the program is regularly de-nounced as a breeding ground for fraud and abuse. William Shaker, executive director of the National Tax Limitation Committee, a private advocacy group, told the Senate Agricul-ture Committee, "Food stamps score right at the top of the list in terms of misspent federal

Supporters reply that the food stamp program ranks as one of the most effective efforts to combat hunger and poverty in recent years. They regularly cite a study sponsored by the Field Foundation that reported last year, There are far fewer grossly malnourished people io this country today than there were 10 years ago." Food stamps, combined with other nutritional programs, "have made the difference," the report asserted.

Food stamp rolls have swelled, the supporters add, not because recipients are abusing the program but because the deteriorating economy bas made more Americans dependent on

'The short explanation for the program's growth is that it works," said Nancy Amidei, executive director of the Food Research and Action Center, a nonprofit law firm and lobbying group.

The food stamp program began as a pilot project in 1961 under an executive order signed by President John F. Kennedy. Its twofold purpose was to feed the needy and use up surplus farm products, and in the beginning it served 140,000 people at a cost of \$13.1 mil-

The program was enacted into law in 1964, but states were given wide latitude in deciding bow to dispense food stamps, and at first many did not participate. Only 425,000 people were served that year, at an outlay of \$30.5 million. As the program became more publi-cized and more accepted, the rolls increased, to 2.9 million beneficiaries in 1969.

Hunger in America

Meanwhile, in 1967, the Field Foundation sponsored its original study of hunger in America, a document that pressed Congress to confront the problem. In 1970, amendments to the original law established a uniform national scale of benefits and indexed them to inflation. As a result the number of recipients, and the annual bill, expanded with explosive force.

But as the program grew, so did complaints. Thousands of college students signed up, and to some critics, it appeared that food stamps were fueling the iconoclastic culture and radical politics of the nation's youth.

The legend of the so-called "welfare queen," a heavy woman driving a hig white Cadillac and paying for thick steaks with wads of food stamps, became a rhetorical staple for conservative politicians, including Ronald Reagan.

The criticisms were effective, and in 1977 and 1980, major changes were made in the law, eliminating several million potential beneficiaries. One of the most stringent knocked out more than 200,000 students, leaving 50,000 on the rolls today, less than 1 percent of the total-

Change in Law

While the administration continues to insist that students abuse the program, the original law has been changed to require that most of those remaining work at least 20 hours a week or head a household with at least one depend-

Income levels for eligiblity were reduced and allowable assets were dropped from \$1,750 to \$1,500. Those owning luxury cars or vacation homes were declared ineligible; so were recipients who had committed fraud, refused employment or withheld information from program investigators.

The 1977 law also tried to end the concept that all eligible persons were entitled to food stamps by placing an annual limit on the amount of money that could be spent. But eve-

The Budget Knife: Where the Cuts. Would Come in Food Stamps Program.

Deduct cost of free school lunch from family's allotment

ESTIMATED SAVING: \$600 MILLION

Repeal a proposal for liberalized accounting methods

ESTIMATED SAVING: \$460 MILLION

Lower the annual income eligibility ceiling

ESTIMATE: \$270 MILLION

Pro-rate allotments according to time remaining in month

\$210 MILLION

Empower officials to scrutinize recipients more carefully

\$180

Eliminate indexing to inflation of deductible costs

\$130

-Source: Agriculture Departmen

ry year since then, when the program has started to run out of money. Congress has relented and appropriated the extra funds.

Under the original program, recipients had to spend a certain amount of cash, depending on their income, to purchase their monthly allotment. The 1977 law eliminated the requirement, while somewhat reducing the monthly alloument. The change offset the more stringent eligibility rule and many households that had never been able to muster the required thoughly cash outlay joined the pro-

Many of these newcomers lived in rural areas, primarily in the South and Southwest, and a sizable percentage were elderly.

In addition, the War on Poverty of the 1960s had produced a vast network of community organizers, public interest lawyers and other liberal activists who publicized the food stamp

program and recruited recipients, often using

federal money to finance their efforts.

But the biggest factor in the growth of the program was the economy. A 1-percent rise in the unemployment rate, for instance, made at least 1 million additional households eligible for aid. A 1-percent rise in the cost of food added \$150 million to the annual bill.

Today, the average food stamp family has an annual income of \$3,900, according to the Community Nutrition Institute, a nonprofit research organization. Almost 90 percent of the families earn less than the poverty level, which is \$7,450 for a family of four, and more than half the families have no tangible assets.

About 54 percent of the 22 million recipi-ents are children under 18, and 78 percent are unable to work because of age, disability or parental responsibilities. Only 14 percent are able-bodied adults without jobs.

Party Limits Triumph Of Norwegian Premier

By John Ausland national Herald Tribune

OSLO — For Norway's new premier, Gro-Hartem Brundtland, the moment of triumpb at the Labor Party convention in Hamar

was sweet but brief. As the party leaders gathered late last week in Hamar, about 60 miles (96 kilometers) north of Oslo, the question appearance in their minds was whether Mrs. Brundtland, 41, would manage to unseat Reiulf Steen, 47, as

Despite a last-minute effort by left-wing union and party leaders to save Mr. Steen, it was clear by the time he opened the meeting that he was doomed. At the end of a bitter speech, which was generally interpreted as a thinly veiled attack on Mrs. Brundtland's leadership style as unprincipled and authoritarian, Mr. Steen announced that he would not seek redectioo as chairman.

But Mrs. Brundtland's triumph lasted only moments. Shortly after electing her unani-mously as chairman, the convention turned around and elected Einar Foerde, 38, as her deputy. Mr. Foerde, who is church and education minister, is the party ideologist and has long been an opponent of NATO.

Dissatisfaction

Mrs. Brundtland's victory over Mr. Steen had been in the making for some time. There has been ongoing and widespread dissatisfaction within the party over Mr. Steen's performance. It came as no surprise, therefore, when he was passed over for premier after Odvar Nordli resigned in January. Shortly after Mrs. Brundtland was swept

into office on Feb. 3 by pressure from local chapters of the party, she made it clear that she wanted to move up from deputy chairman to chairman. Although she put this on the basis of her conviction that the premier and chairman should be the same person, it is no secret that there is little love lost between her and Mr. Steen.

Mrs. Brundtland's position was strength-ened by opinion polls that showed the Labor Party advancing under her leadership. In January, before she took over, the party stood at 33.5 percent. Just before the Hamar meeting, it stood at 37.1 percent.

Another poll undermined Mr. Steen's posi-tion even more directly. It indicated that only 17 percent of the party members wanted Mr. Steen to continue as chairman, whereas 67 per-

cent favored Mrs. Brundtland. Conservatives

Although Mrs. Brundtland, who is a firm supporter of NATO, tried to minimize the prospect of conflict with Mr. Foerde, she cannot have been happy with the choice. For one thing, Mr. Foerde is not among her greatest admirers. Furthermore, his selection invites attack from the Conservative Party, which has already made points with the voters by criticiz-

ing the Labor government's handling of mili

tary questions.

Still, at about the same time that the conference elected Mr. Fourde, it approved a party program that clearly endorsed NATO. For the first time since 1949, there was no debate on this, and no vote was taken. As a price for this unanimity, however, the left wing extracted a statement that "Norway will work for a uncle-ar-free zone in the Nordic area in order to reduce the number of nuclear weapons in a larger European context."

This statement is deliberately ambiguous, and it contains the seeds of a bitter dispute. Ostensibly, this concerns whether Soviet weapons should be included in the zone. Actually a issue is Norway's continued support for

Meanwhile, the non-Socialist parties are having problems. The stand of the Christian People's Party on abortion and the Center Party's position on the pace of the oil ef 😘 🧓 fort make it questionable whether they and the Conservatives could form a government.

NATO strategy, which is based on the possible

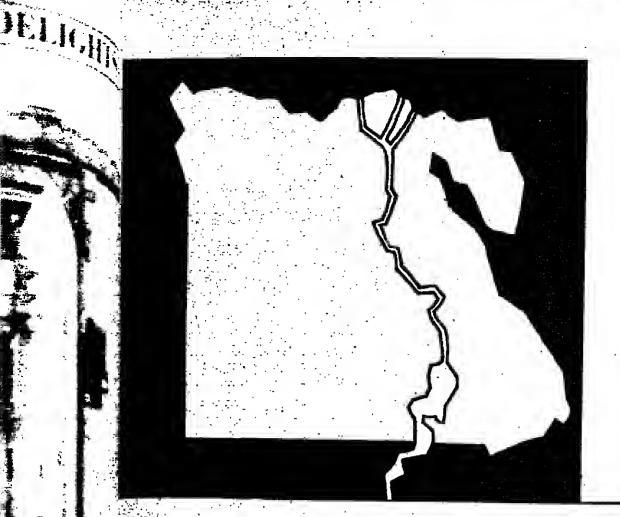
use of nuclear weapons.

Norwegian officials are now hoping to put
this question aside at least until after the September elections, when the program would be binding on any Labor government. It is not certain, however, that they will succeed. Strong anti-nuclear winds are blowing in Norway, as elsewhere in Europe. The government needs some help from the U.S. administration in the form of negotiations with the Russians on ou-clear weapons in Europe if it is to avoid being

Meanwhile, the opposition non-Socialist parties are having their own problems. The stand of the Christian People's Party on abortion and the Center Party's position on the pace of the oil production effort make it questionable whether they and the Conservatives could form a government, even if these three

parties have a majority in the Storting. At the Conservative Party's recent conven-tion, chairman Jo Benkow announced that, if that case, the party would be prepared to form a minority government by itself. Since the Labor government is in a minority in the Storting the Conservative threat is not seen as a trivolous one

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Herald Tribune

PARIS, APRIL, 1981

A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

Egypt

Economy Shifting Toward Balance and Hope for Prosperity

Oil: Income Rises, New Finds Adding To Potential

By John Andrews

AIRO - The one unarguable bright spot in Egypt's tangle of economic troubles is he oil sector. Oil exports last year earned a ecord \$2.9 billion in foreign exchange — np rom \$1.8 billion in 1979 and enough to pro-ide a balance of payments surplus for the whole economy of about \$1 billion.

That was welcome news to Egypt's internaional creditors, all the more so because in Jan-zary. Petroleum Minister Ahmed Hilal antounced that 14 new discoveries last year had nearly doubled Egypt's oil reserves, from 1.8 billion barrels to 3 billion (a barrel contains 42

frontically, Egypt's prospects are being boosted by the actions of Arab: nations that have spurned all dealings with the Sadat government since the signing of the Camp David accords and the treaty with Israel.

Higher Prices

Arab members of the Organization of Petro-leum Exporting Countries have cut off the aid that kept Egypt affoat during the lean years of the 1970s — but each time Arab-dominated OPEC raises oil prices, Egypt, not an OPEC member, follows suit and gets higher export earnings in the process.

In fact, the prices of the state-owned Egyptian General Petroleum Corp., at least-official-y, go well above OPEC levels for comparable.

First-quarter prices for Egyptian oil ranged from \$40.50 a barrel for the top grade, Suez blend, down to \$32 for Ras Gharib crade. But Suez blend is rated as inferior to Saudi Arabi-m or Iranian light crudes, which officially sell or \$32 and more than \$36, respectively. The heavy Ras Gharib has an even lower rating out still commands the same price as Saudi

Prices such as Egypt's might seem to be carying the "market price" philosophy a little ar. But Egypt offers 60-day credits in contrast o the OPEC norm of 30 days — an important consideration in times of high interest rates ind an average tanker-journey time to the narkets of the industrialized world of only 15 lays instead of the several weeks needed from he Gulf. In addition, the Egyptians have roved themselves willing to reduce prices if recessary: There is little of the political pride hat makes OPEC members obstinately hold to heir prices even when potential buyers walk

No Oil Baron

Egypt cannot afford in behave like an oil paron. Kuwait, with a population of just over million, has oil reserves that could last 100 rears. Egypt, with a population of 40 million, has reserves that might last 12 years at a production rate of 700,000 barrels a day —or only ight years if President Sadat's dream of 1 milion barrels a day is achieved.

That is not to diminish Egypt's prospects as in oil exporter. Its onetime enemy, Israel, is

(Continued on Page 10S)



TOURISM INDUSTRY ADAPTS TO CHANGE, FRESH PRIORITIES

CAIRO — Egypt's main tourist attractions — the pyramids and temples along the Nile, and the river itself — can reasonably be expected to be in existence long after the nil now fueling the country's economic recovery has ceased to flow.

Tourism's contribution to the nanonal economy will be less spectacular than nil's

in the short term, but it will continue to be an important factor in terms of revenue

Foreign exchange figures for 1980 illustrate the less dynamic but more constan element in Egyptian tourism: While earnings from oil rose by 60 percent to \$2.9 billion and workers' remittances increased by 27 percent to \$2.8 billion, murism and Suez Canal transit fees increased by a more moderate 14 percent to net Egypt \$700 millinn each. The number of tourists rose by 17.8 percent over 1979 to reach a record 1.25 million; the number of tourist-nights rose by 13.8 percent to 8.1 million.

Although the Tourism Ministry hopes to increase the oumber of tourists to 2 million by 1984 and in raise revenue to \$1 billion, tourism in Egypt should be seen as an industry that shifts rather than grows. The botel building boom in Cairo that has continued from the late 1970s into the 1980s, and the ministry's successive blueprints for major tourism expansion schemes, should be looked at in this light.

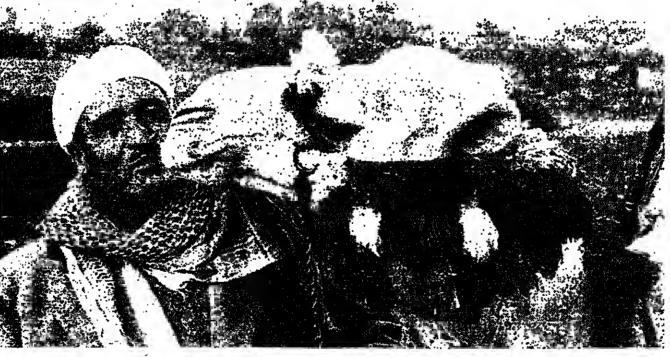
Since 1952 and the revolution that brought Nasser to power, tourism in Egypt has gradually entered the mass market. The average tourist stay has dropped from 13 days in 1956 to 6.5 days at present. Charter traffic oext year is expected to account for about one-sixth of all tourist arrivals.

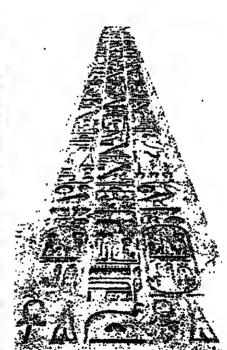
The days when wealthy Europeans and Americans viewed Egypt as a favorite winter resont are over: Egypt has been opened up successively to East European group visitors, U.S., West European and even Israeli package tours. Visits by Latin Americans and Japanese are also increasing. Volume tourism now dominates the scene, creating the need for more hotel rooms, burdening existing services and facilities, and, crucially, dampening murist spending on the souvenirs, goods and extra services that often benefit the economy more than the botel trade itself

The peace treaty with Israel has also reduced the number of wealthy Gulf Arabs staying in Egypt for lengthy summer bulidays in villas in Cairo nr Alexandria. Figures for 1980 dn sbuw a 26.8-percent increase in the number of Arab tourists

(Continued on Page 11S)

Tourism in Egypt: People and monuments ... and the Nile.





Persistent Problems Remain Targets of Broad Reform Plan

By Graham Benton

AIRO — Suddenly, the Egyptian economy - that byward far chronic ill-health - i looking peculiarly buoyant. Foreign payment have been in balance only a few times since the 1952 revolution, but in 1980 Egypt was \$1.5 billion in credit, and for the first time in recenmemory the government could claim a budger surplus. Instead of begging reluctant donors for aid and credits, Egypt's economic mana-gers find themselves in the unexpected positinn of trying to persuade those kindly donors

that the patient is not yet fully recovered.

The good news has been delivered by Abdul Razzaq Abdul Meguid, the man who — with deputy premier rank — bas been in charge of Egypt's overall economic management since May 1980. Formerly minister of planning, Mr. Meguid has managed in eather under his wing Meguid has managed in gather under his wing authority for economy, finance, trade, supply and investment. That puts him in a better position to sort out Egypt's extraordinarily complex economic problems than any of his predecessors. (Although Abdul Moneim Qaissuni was given a similarly wide-ranging brief in 1977, be was never able to impose his authority over the rampant and overlapping economic

Mr. Meguid also inspires confidence because be is saying all the right things. Thus, although Egypt's balance of payments is now unprecedentedly bealthy, be is frank to state in public that this counts for comparatively little unless prosperity is channeled to the country's to the population at large.

Mr. Meguid's first few munths in office were marked by a storm of refirm measures, some good and some frankly desperate. President Anwar Sadat promised to devnte his energies to economic problems and admitted that inflauon was running dangerously high (it prooa-bly reached 60 percent in the first quarter of

In what seemed a panicky move, the govero-ment cut prices nn 77 consumer items, lowered tariffs nn a broad range of imported goods, including foodstuffs, raised the public-sector minimum wage by 25 percent, abolished several taxes and gave everyone a 10-percent bonus. (Mr. Sadat has not forgotten that the nearest be ever came in losing power was in January, 1977, when people rioted to protest proposed cost-of-living increases.)

Regulations Will Be Overhauled

Once a calmer atmosphere prevailed. Mr. Meguid was able to embark on several more reasonable reforms, such as gradual rationalization of the public sector. Complicated tax regulations will undergo a promised overhaul, allowing revenue to be doubled by widening the tax base while significantly lowering the rate. Mr. Meguid plans in set up an independent customs authority, re-draft the 1954 company law, set up an import-export bank and put in force a company insurance law.

But these reforms are only a beginning in the battle to overcome Egypt's huge economic problems, which include declining productivity, growing imports, an endemic shortage of foreign exchange which is only now being corrected, an inflation rate which has probably cooled off to around 30 percent and real per capita growth in the economy only in the past

Standing in the way of Mr. Meguid's well-(Continued on Page 12S)

Meguid Directs an All-Out Effort to Streamline Public Sector

CAIRO — The Egyptian economy, which for years has supported a grossly overinflated and unprofitable public sector, is heading for a fundamental change if Abdul Razard Abdul Meguid, the deputy premier for economic office.

nomic affairs, gets his way.

Mr. Meguin wents to drastically slim down the public sector by selling portions of it in the private sector and Exposing other parts to the rigors of the market place.

The impact this will have can be gauged from the fact that 60 percent of the working population is employed in public-sector companies, of which there are about 300. The public sector also provides three-quarters of Egypt's industrial output, and accounts for 90 percent of industria-

Retail Trade Still Private

The only husinesses left out of Nasser's sweeping nalionalization of the economy in the 1960s were those considered too small or unimportant to fall nearly into the sierarchy of controlling boards. So the public sector until recently included primarily the large banks, insurance companies, transportation companies, export and import trading firms and most of the manufacturing sector.

Wholesale trade is government-controlled, but apart from consumer cooperatives and some of the larger stores, most retail trade is still in private hands.

Even before Mr. Megnid took over the running of the economy last May, strenuous efforts were being made to turn public-sector operations over to the private sector where possible. As a result, the private sector has come to take a leading role in fields such as construction, textiles and transport. But the balk of the productive economy is still government-run and subject to a detailed array of

rules on price, purchasing and profit margins.

The Egyptian economy suffered from over-concentration of production in a few large firms before Nasser formalized centralization. The effect of his nationalization, however, was to eradicate any semblance in response in market pressures by withdrawing managerial responsibility and accountability at plant level and reorganizing input and output pricing with little reference to

Operating Below Capacity

Public-sector firms found themselves without foreign exchange - which was badly needed for other purposes, notably arms purchases — and the lack of maintenance and spare parts meant that many plants were unable in operate at full capacity. Today, for instance, the giant Soviet-built Helwan iron and steel complex only works at little more than half its projected capacity of 1.5 million

The situation was made all the worse because of the government's priority of job creation. The number of people employed by a public-sector company became the most important criterion in its ability to raise financing. The inevitable result of the huge entangled bureaucracies was a gigantic decline in productivity, as a buge work force operated a plant at below capacity, and eventually a chronie drain on the nation's budget. Mr. Meguid has now drawn up a strategy for the formal decentralization of much of the public sector. Areas

such as heavy industry, communications and utilities are

to be placed under private management in holding com-

panies operating according to strictly commercial criteria, which will still be controlled by the state. Examples of this are the Helwan complex, the state telephone organization and EgyptAir, the national airline.

Some of the more profitable state companies, such as those in the construction materials in tourist sectors, are to be sold off altogether in private enterprise. But for the remainder — which will not be attractive enough for outright private purchase — the outlook is a grim one of trying to survive without government help. What financing they require, they will have to arrange themselves, either at home or through formation of joint ventures with foreign companies.

The crux of the matter is pricing of inputs and product. The head of the Nasr Automobile Co., or Nasco, recently resigned in frustration at the government's continued faiture to permit a rise in prices for the vehicles the company produces. The prices have not changed since 1977, although the price of components has shot up. Against all odds, the company was performing creditably, but even though local demand for automobiles is expanding.

asco simply did not have the funds to increase capacity. Similar examples abound. The Helwan plant is usually cited as an instance of a beavy loss-making pubbe en-terprise. But there is reason to believe that if its products were sold at prices comparable to those prevailing abroad, its balance sheet would look dramatically more respectable. But the highly successful Nag Hammadi aluminum complex would look a great deal less bealthy if it had to pay an economic rate for electricity supplies.

Mr. Meguid had called for a thorough review of public-sector operations and their assets, and an assessment of true costs to establish which companies really are profitable and which are nnt. A recent report by the Central Auditing Agency revealed that public-sector profits in 1979 amounted to £E190 million on revenues of £E3 bil-

Of 30 major public-sector companies studied, 16 failed to meet their production targets. The report claimed that where output increased by value it was often accomplished through a growth in productivity - either because of the introduction of modern machinery or through an increase in working hours (by such means as organized holiday schedules for workers and more tringent attendance checks).

But the companies that did less well sometimes did disastrously. Of the 14 companies under scrutiny that failed to meet targets, two reported production decreases. Perhaps public-sector profitability can be gauged more accurately by looking at the statistics for the overall public authorities rather than the often distorted results of the companies themselves. These show that combined overall deficits have risen from £E87.1 million in 1974 to a staggering £E229.1 million in 1979.

'Reasonable Margin'

The kind of pricing structure the government is con-templating was revealed last October by Ahmed Hilal, deputy premier for production. It will evaluate production costs, then leave a "reasonable margin" for profit. Subsidies will be given for retail prices — an experimental price decontrol last year was called off quickly because of

the teared social impact — and public-sector prices have been frozen again

The overriding question is whether the government will ultimately be prepared to let the unprofitable concerns in the public sector go by the boards. It has done a vital job in absorbing unemployment in a country where 500,000 people come into the labor market every year. Not surprisingly, the public-sector work force is deeply suspi-

cious of Mr. Meguid's plans. With some justification, opponents of decentralization point out that private capital will not invest in enterprises that have been stalled by undercapitalization or idiosyncratic pricing.

They object particularly to any hint that foreign companies are merely skimming the cream off the profitable areas of the public sector by establishing joint ventures with them. Union and parliamentary objections managed to quash a joint venture last year between Thomson-Brandt of France and the profitable ideal domestic electrical appliance company.

The skepties also ask just how the much-maligned public sector is expected to compete when official regulations are so heavily weighted in favor of foreign investment. Even Mr. Meguid's own economic policy, since last May.

The slashing of import duties to help keep down inflation does benefit public-sector companies in terms of reducing their import bills for industrial raw materials and capital goods. But the reduction of duties on many finished goods simply exposes the public sector to what it considers unfair competition.



Agriculture: Feeding Population of 42 Million

By Paul Barker

AIRO - Egyptian farmers and the Ministry of Agricultre lace a seeningly impossible sk — feeding a population of million, growing at a yearly ite of 2,9 percent, from arable nd that constitutes less than 4 steem of Egypt's total land mass nd which is being caten away rentlessly by the demands of indusy, housing and tourism.

Rising agricultural production of yield figures, and the gradual adication of many diseases comion to the Third World, show that te farmers and ministry officials re doing a respectable job when ee to do so. But they face a probm, in some observers' eyes: Too ften other branches of govern-ient — from the president's office - interfere by imposing teir own projects.

Critics of the governmental role oint in particular to an anomaous pricing system, which they say palpably inefficient but perilous-

difficult to dismantle. During te years of Nasser's socialist poliies a pricing and quota system as imposed on private farmers or crops the government consid-red essential for local consumpon, industry or export: cotton. ce, wheat, sugar cane, lentils, sesme, onions and peanuts.

The pricing system as it has deeloped is generally considered to et as a disincentive to producing te crops under government conol. Government purchasing pricthat range from 20 to 50 percent elow market rates are deemed too nw even when free water, drainge, subsidized seeds, fertilizers, esticides and government credit re taken into account. Farmers elieve consumers unfairly reap

Evading Government Controls

The fine for quota evasion is ow, and farmers can deliberately lant a free-market crop rather han a controlled crop and still be hortages in basic commodities brough imports, Since 1979, pricis to farmers have been increased comparative price of imports, obervers say, and there is a limit to he degree to which the govern-

Rural Scene: An open-air kiln near Luxor

Growing urbanization has strained Egypt's agricultural resources to the limit, and nowhere more dramatically than in the supply of meat. Last year, authorities were forced to ban local meat sales for a month as prices rocketed ...

ment can allow subsidies and the

cost of living to rise. setter off. Partly as a result, the strained Egypt's agricultural re-government is forced to meet sources to the limit, and nowhere more dramatically than in the supply of meat. Last year, authorities were forced to ban local meat sales by about 30 percent and the situa- for a month as prices rocketed and ion has improved. But there is a profiteers stepped in; imports were insit to price rises dictated by the encouraged to allow prices to subside and to give meat producers the time to stabilize production. Red meat (beef and buffulo) is

in particularly high demand; prices are high, but so is the cost of Growing urbanization has fodder, especially berseem (clover). which is used to make up for deficiencies in the local feed-concen-

trate industry. As a result farmers are forced to slaughter their cows and huffaloes much earlier than they should, at around 60 kilos (132 pounds) compared with an optimum 500 kilos (1.100 pounds). This early killing is reducing Egypt's livestock population year by year; the young are slaughtered while the cows are

Milk, too, is in short supply. Egyptian cows each produce 700 kilos (1.540 pounds) of milk a ear, one-tenth the production of the Dutch or Irish Holstein. The Egyptian hen lays 70 eggs a year, little more than one-fourth what an average hen in Britain lays.

European companies are being contacted for help in improving the quality of Egyptian livestock

by crossbreeding and by running show farms, but even the best cow would soon falter in Egypt under the current market regime. The fodder shortage is likely to get worse rather than better; estimates for the year 2000 show that only one-third of demand will be met

Egyptians grapple with the meat problem in various ways. Deputy Premier Abdel Razzaq Abdel Meuid has taken broad measures, ordering a ban on local meat consumption one month, then telling Egyptians to stop using their don-keys the next. [Donkeys compete for the fodder cows eat.) The Ministry of Agriculture is more painstaking, discussing new investment in soya production — hy 1985 six new plants are to be open — in one effort to alleviate the fodder shortage. But by that date, observers say, the meat situation might be so bad that the government will be forced to direct all soys straight to

the consumer as a meat substitute, increased poultry and fish production using modern methods is more likely to add to the availabilily of meat protein in the future. some sources have suggested, noting that while urban Egyptians might not have much taste for fish. it is easier to change consumption habits than production patterns.

Land Reclamation

Because farms along the Nile Valley and in the Delta could not solve Egypt's food problems, even with improved techniques, authorities have emphasized land reclamation schemes in the New Valley.

In January, Egypt celebrated the second anniversary of its Green Revolution. Over the next 20 years, Egypt intends to reclaim 1.2 million hectares (about 3 million acres) of land at a rate of 63,000 hectares a year; if this is achieved it will increase the area of arable land by haif.

About 71,000 bectares are to be reclaimed in the New Valley over the next five years. Other areas of development include the desert regions south of Alexandria and west of Ismailia, and eventually the Sinai.

So far there has been little but disappointment surrounding the various schemes; yields have been low and problems have occurred between the Egyptians and foreign concerns. Egypt has welcomed an Israeli offer of technical assistance in the techniques of arid land

Foreign Investment Is Sought

MAIRO — The "open door" to foreign investment re-mains one of the central planks of President Anwar Sadat's economic liberalization program. seven years after the promulgation of Law 43, which governs such activities. The General Authority for Investment and Free Zones is able to claim that more than 1,000 projects have been approved, with the major interest centered on investment companies, tourism and textiles

And if relatively few of these projects have actually gotten under way, there is no doubt that foreign interest is growing. For example, despite the troubles of the existing Helwan iron and steel complex, the Japanese are interested in participating in a \$700-million direct-reduction steel mill planned for Dikheila. The net inflow of private funds to Egypt has increased from about \$100 million in 1977 to \$400 million last year.

Back to Calculators

One major factor that has held up projects was the Arah boycoti of Egypt imposed in 1979. For many potential investors, this meant at least a temporary end to ideas of using Egyptian manufacturing capacity as a basis for sales throughout the Arab world (although this is still a hope for the future).

Foreign investors were forced hack to their calculators again last year when Mr. Sadat slashed customs duties. In addition to worries about possible changes in the money markets and the future of the public industrial sector, that set the foreign partners to thinking again about the viability of their projects without adequate protection.

But the past couple of years have also clarified the picture. With the general improvement in the economy, investors are more confident that Egypt will provide an adequate market on its own for most projects without the need to export.

And the change in the balance-of-payments picture has Foreign aid and investment is an meant that Egypt itself is more flush with funds for investment and can afford to relieve some of the equity burden that would otherwise have fallen on the foreign partners. The latter are now required to take a smaller share of capital costs but not enough to communit them to the project in hand.

Egypt is increasingly interested in technology transfer. Thus, under an agreement that is expected to be made final soon, the American C.E. Lummus group is taking a relatively re-strained 20-percent interest in a new float glass factory. The Egyptians were eager to attract Lummus because of the company's access to technology and its international marketing experi-

In some areas there seems to be no difficulty at all in attracting foreign interest. Real estate financing brings in leading international banks. At the end of last year, a 35-story tower block for the Eastern Cotton Company's employee housing cooperative was the object of a \$38-million syndicated loan led by Chemical Bank.

Under Law 43, private-sector partners are theoretically guaranteed prompt repatriation of profit and capital, tax holidays ranging from live to 15 years, the right to purchase foreign currencies in the commercial market, exemption or deferment of customs duties and protection for their investment.

British and French companies enjoy further tax advantages back home that can be written off against their Egyptian ventures. The lack of such advantages for American companies one of the reasons why U.S. firms have been comparatively slow in entering Egypt.

Little Employment Gain

Generally, criticism in this area centers on the failure of Law 43 ventures to boost local employment sufficiently. Nor, say the critics, have they had

made it clear to would-be donors

much impact on reducing imports or made enough use of local materials. Even the technology-transfer element has been disappointing

The companies themselves claim, with much justification, that many aspects of setting up shop in Egypt can go wrong. One of the more successful operations is that of Union Carbide Egypt, among the earliest U.S. joint ventures to be established Union Carbide has a 75-percent holding in the local firm). While work is proceeding satisfactorily now, the initial setting up of the plant produced a number of

It took six months to obtain the government-owned land for the site. Prolonged and familiar coblems with customs followed. Equipment was held up at the docks while Union Carbide argued with the authorities whether the goods were taxable or not. Congestion at the port of Alexandria led to further delays. And once the factory was producing. Union Carbide discovered that despite a specific un-dertaking on the part of the gov-ernment, public-sector firms like the Egyptian General Battery Company were negotiating their own competitive joint ventures with other foreign partners.

Any company starting business in Egypt will have its share of frustrations, For some, the difficulties are too much. Pensi-Cola and Coca-Cola are abandoning irrigation plans, the for-mer because of labor problems and the latter because it discovered that a large part of its allot-ted land was used for strafing practice by the air force.

Yet large international com panies are still lining up. The greatest coop will be enticing big Western vehicle and accessory companies such as Ford, Miche lin, Volkswagen, General Mo-tors or Kloeckner-Humboldt-Dentz, with whom talks have been proceeding erratically for

important component of Egypt's that large-scale projects such as the hid to improve its agricultural perbid to improve its agricultural perare out of the question. formance, and the French have Mr. Sadat's regime is largely in-sured by rural networks of small to shown great willingness to help. But President Anwar Sadat bas medium landowners. This places ADVERTISEMENT

further constraints on Egypt's policy options, but should force the country to concentrate first on improving existing farming in the Nile Valley before moving into more costly and speculative proiects in the desert.

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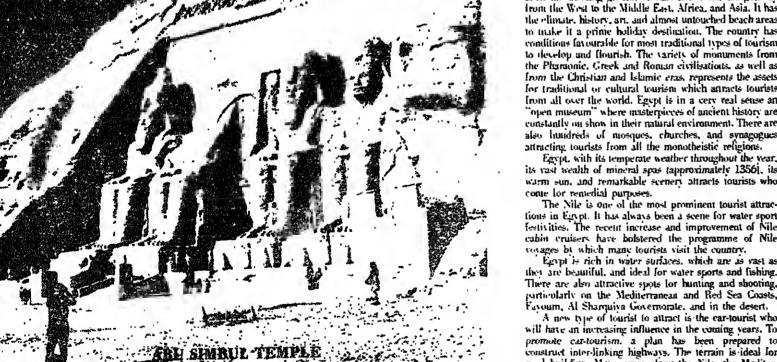
The Future of Tourism in Egypt: Egypt has always been the meeting ground of East and West, the gateway from the West to the Middle East, Africa, and Asia. It has the climate, history, art, and almost untouched beach areas to make it a prime holiday destination. The country has conditions favourable for most traditional types of tourism to develop and flourish. The variety of monuments from the Pharaonic, Greek and Roman civilisations, as well as from the Christian and Islamic eras, represents the assets for traditional or cultural tourism which arracts tourists from all over the world. Egypt is in a cery real sense an "open museum" where musterpieces of ancient history are constantly on show in their natural environment. There are also hundreds of mosques, churches, and synagogues attracting tourists from all the monotheistic religions.

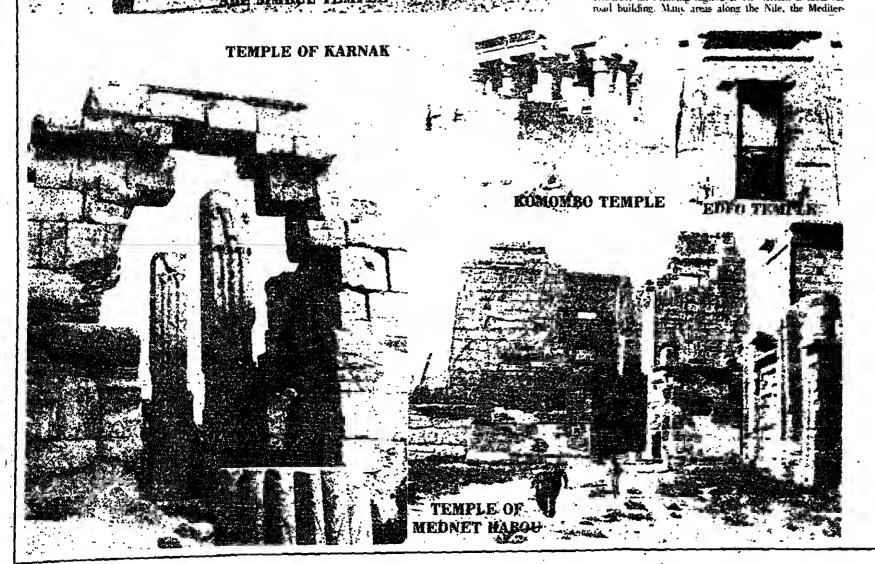
Egypt, with its temperate weather throughout the year, its vast wealth of mineral spas tapproximately 13561, its warm sun, and remarkable scenery attracts tourists who come for remedial purposes.

The Nile is one of the most prominent tourist attractions in Egypt. It has always been a scene for water sport festivities. The recent increase and improvement of Nile cabin cruisers have bolstered the programme of Nile voyages by which many fourists visit the country.

they are beautiful, and ideal for water sports and fishing. There are also attractive spots for hunting and shooting, particularly on the Mediterranean and Red Sea Coasts, Favour, Al Sharquiya Governorate, and in the desert.

A new type of fourist to attract is the ear-tourist who will have an increasing influence in the coming years. To promote car-tourism. a plan has been prepared to construct inter-linking highways. The terrain is ideal for





rancait and the Red Sea have natural camping sites. The construction of rest-house facilities and metals in such a ek-up to attracting car-tourism.

Active tourisms which includes the new tourist trends such as sports, leisure and recreation tourism, which attract large numbers of foreign visitors. They come to Egypt throughout the year to practice various kinds of sports, including lishing, shooting, rowing, and swimming. in additions they can take part in other sporting events such as termis and golf tournaments, equestrian events,

Health tourism: The country's warm weather, its sunshine throughout the year. its natural beauty, warm sands and sulfuric water make the Egyptian climate a very healthy ooe. Add to this the reasonable cost of treatment, and Egypt could be ensidered one of the leading countries in this type of tourism.

Youth tourism: is regarded as a means of linking peoples of different countries, since travel has become great interest of young people. Youth organisations, with the cooperation of the Egyptian Ministry of Tourism, have built special hostels and camps to various tourist areas where young people can stay at reduced rates, and have organised suitable kinds of entertainment.

Adventure tourism: for those who seek out the new in everything, oo matter how daring the situation to which they may find themselves. These adventure-seeking tourists are attracted to the Red Sea Coast, with its rare fish and coral reels, as well as to the cases, those green islands amidst the desert.

For sheer sandy beach and sunshine, Hurghada on the Red Sea is among the best in the world. It is only a 45-minute flight from Cairo, in an area known for its excellent fishing, sea bass, and scubs diving along the coral reefs. Under-water photography is at its best. The Magaweich tourist village which Mist Travel, the state-run travel agency has set up on the Red Sea coast south of Hurghada, is being operated in the Club Mediterrance fashion. There are motor boats for swimming and pienic excursions to near by deserted islands, and even a sailing school. Eventually Egypt will he able to compete with other favourite tourist resorts on the Mediterranean, such as those in Greece, Spain, Morocco, and Tunisia,

With the restoration of Sinai, programmes of religious tourism now include the numerous religious sites and relics on the Peninsula, such as the road used by the Holy Family of Jesus Christ, the mountains of El Tor, and the St. Catherine Monastery. All these regions will be provided with inns. rest houses, and adjoining camp sites

to accommodate visitors.

The Nile Valley which lies to the south-west of Egypt is brimming with tourist sites where tour operators of diverse nationalities send their clientele. The governorate provides all the lacilities needed to enjoy the clear, dry weather, the monuments, and the mineral springs, whose reputation for curing rheumatism and kidney

Efforts to Develop the Egyptian Tourist Market To realise this aim, the Ministry of Tourism has

planned and begun carrying out the following:

1) Encouragement of Arab and foreign investment in tourist projects by promulgating law oo 43 of 1974. that provides the investor who wishes to establish a project in the country with important incernives in several areas. Furthermore, other acts of legislation have been passed: law no 1 of 1973 concerns the tourist and hotel establishments; and law oo 2 of the same year entrusts the supervision and exploitation of tourist areas to the Ministry of Tourism.

21 Raising the standards and qualifications of employees in the tourist industry through instruction and training courses in tourism and hotel management. Briefly the plan would realise the following:

a. In the field of accommodation:

1. Construction of new hotels either by international hotel chains or by local enterprises. 2. Establishing tourist villages.

3. Building tourist complexes including various sorts of accommodation, entertainment, and 4. Creation of new summer and winter resorts

including spa centres.
b. In the field of transportation:

1. By Air:

Restoration of existing international airports and establishing new modern airports as well as new airline companies covering short and long distances both regionally and internationally.

2. By Road: Construction of new networks of roads and ferry boats which link Southern Europe, North Africa (Alexandria and Port Said), and East and West Arab countries to the ferries on the Red Sea. Egypt, Sudan, Central and West Africa,

Extension of the railway network, together with the development of various services, such as sleeping cars, and the encouragement of fare reductions for the package tours.

3. By Sea: (The Red Sea and the Mediterranean)

Existing sea ports are being restored.

4. By the Nile:

Cruises are being organised from Cairo to Sudan. Plan for Tourism Development The Ministry of Tourism has prepared an ambitious 5 year plan, 1980-85, for the development of tourism which aims to attract the highest possible percentage of the international tourist market to suit our available and projected tourist attractions, and ensure tourist revenue that would

belp our balance of payments. The plan includes: Raising the standard of tourist services including those related to visas, customs, health and currency regula-

b. Raising local consciousness of tourism through educa tion and use of the mass media, as well as hy encouraging domestic tourism. In addition, the Association of Tourist Friends has been established, and is already exerting good efforts.

Expansion of tourist promotion through official agree-

ments, the encouragement of cultural and sports lestivals, and the creation of Tourist Weeks abroad, as well as through taking advantage of the public relations opportunities provided by international eveots and cele-

d. Providing improved security measures for tourists through the stationing of Tourist Police, whose task is to aid and protect tourists in all tourist areas from the

moment of their arrival. Tourist Statistics Year Total po. of Tourists 1978 1,051,848 1979 1.064,079 1980 1,253,097 Total no. of Tourist nights Year

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مكذا من الاحل



EEC: Despite Political Problems, a Search for Better Ties Continues

By Linda Bernier

DARIS — Beset by political problems resulting from the trab-Israeli conflict and by ecotomic problems resulting from its rosition as a developing country, gypt has not had as smooth a reasonable with the European Economic Community as both sides

But political and economic rela-ions between Egypt and the EEC rave been progressing steadily loring the past decade and, as the scent visit to Luxembourg by resident Anwar Sadat indicat gypt and the EEC are committed

Even though relations might not be that important in terms of follars and cents, they are importmt in terms of experience in deal-ing with each other." Egyptian am-assador to the EEC Ahmad Fawlik Khalil has said.

This is perhaps especially true in he political sphere, where the mity's Euro-Arab dialogue ind linkewarm acceptance of the Camp David agreements have pro-suced more problems than beneits for Egypt.

Cooperation Impeded

The Euro-Arab dialogue was iniiated in 1974, after the 1973 Yom Kippur War and OPEC oil embar-go, as a means of pursuing eco-nomic, technical and political cooperation between the Arab states md Europe. Political factors, namely the Arabs' quest for recog-ition of the Palestine Liberation Organization, have long impeded cooperation of any sort.

After four meetings of experts setween 1976 and 1978 the diaorue was suspended by the Arab eague in April, 1979, following he Camp David agreements. gypt, evicted from the Arab eague, was excluded from the

uro-Arab dialogue. Since the Venice summit last une, however, the EEC has sofened its position against formal solitical discussion of the Arab-Isael conflict in the forum of the Euro-Arab dialogue. The Euro-teans have not only agreed to disass political as well as economic plestions in this context, but have been increasingly outspoken about he need to bring the Palestinians

nto the peace process.

A preliminary meeting, symbolically chaired by Palestinians, was

MARAIN

was decided to hold a ministerial-level meeting of European and Arab representatives by this sum-

Sadat's trip to the EEC last month. according to some observers, was to remind the Europeans not to ig-nore Egypt when it resumes the Euro-Arab dialogue.

"Egypt has always been and is still for the Euro-Arab dialogue," said Egyptian Ambassador Khaiil, "but we would like to see the development of cultural, technical and economic cooperation as well as political cooperation.

The dialogue is not necessarily the only forum for Europe's role in the Middle East conflict. It is part of a much larger foram." He noted that other political questions, such as Afghanistan and Chad, also should be discussed.

One European official conceded, however, that "We are still groping for a definition of what political discussions should entail. It took us some time before we could speak with one voice on the Palestinian question. And that is the only question the Arabs can

According to Mr. Khalil, En-rope has an important role to play in the Arab-Israeli peace process. "The key issue is how to bring the Israelis and the Palestinians to ne-gotiate," be said, expressing hope

"I don't perceive any differences m kind between U.S. and European interests," said Ambassador Khalil, "But perhaps because of the geographical proximity and economic importance of the Middle East, Europe feels more acutely the necessity of stability in that re-

The Arab League states are among Europe's most important trading partners, even excluding oil. As for trade and economic relations between Egypt and the EEC, they are not altogether satisfactory, according to the Egyp-

Not Developing as Hoped

A preliminary meeting, symboli-cally chaired by Palestinians, was held in November, at which time it to the EEC, Mansour Fahmy. But,

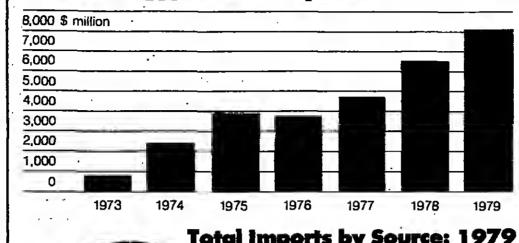
mer, probably in June or July.
One of the purposes of President

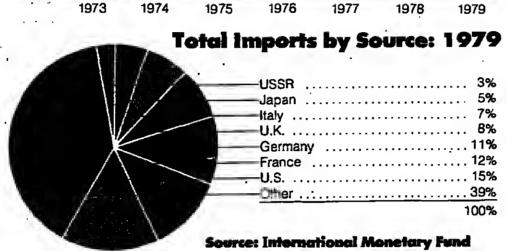
Not the Only Forum'

talk about with one voice."

gotiate," be said, expressing hope that Europe, an important trading partner for Israel, will put pressure on Israel to bring the Palestinians mo negotiations.

"Europe has been a traditional market for us so we have to develValue of Egypt's Total Imports: 1973-1979





the scale we had hoped."

In 1972 Egypt signed its first five-year preferential trade agreement with the EEC, which provided up to 55-percent reductions on manufactured goods and tariff reductions on agricultural products. This agreement was expanded in 1977, allowing free access of Egyptian manufactured products into the EEC without reciprocity for EEC goods and preferential treatment for certain agricultural

But Mr. Fahmy complained that Fahmy. these accords do not include substantial reductions for Egypt's main crops - rice, citrus fruits, tomatoes, green beans, potatoes.

he added, "they [economic rela-tions] have not been developing on munity products," said Mr. Fahmunity products," said Mr. Fah-my, noting that currently Egypt is allowed to export these products only when they are out of season in Europe. He would like the EEC to extend Egypt's export period and to lower tariffs.

Increased Exports Are Oil Enlargement of the EEC to in-

chide Greece, Portugal and particularly Spain as free trade members will be catastrophic for us because they produce many of the same products we do," said Mr.

According to Mr. Khalil, "The EEC gives us exemptions on industrial products that we haven't got the slightest possibility of pro-"There are not enough concessions ducing. What we can produce is

20 Million U.S. Dollars

textiles. And there we have barri- than it has now," an EEC official ers. That's not really preferential

While community officials point out that Egyptian exports have Europe. But as Egypt develops and been increasing — from about its trade grows Europe will get a \$415 million in 1975 to about \$1.5 good slab of it." billion in 1979, Mr. Fahmy says these exports consist mostly of oil recuperated by Egypt in the Sinai after the Camp David agreements. The EEC still enjoys a trade sur-plus with Egypt — of close to \$1.48 billion in 1979.

Community officials, while cognizant of Egypt's problems, do not belive trade arrangements will im-prove substantially in the near fu-

"With the present state of the Community's economic situation it is unlikely that Egypt will get more and their economy is a mess," the

said. "Egypt has problems in packaging, transporting and storing its products. There is no benefit for

2,000 \$ million

'A Long Hanr The official said Egypt should be concentrating on expanding export markets in other developing

countries, developing its leather goods and furniture industries. concentrating on import substitu-tion and, for its European trade. developing specialized food products and agricultural products for the off-season.

"It's going to be a long haul be-

official said, noting that Egypt has suffered in part because it had to reorient its trade from East to West after the Russians left.

Value of Egypt's Total Exports: 1973-1979

Total Exports by Destination: 1979

Among the areas of economic cooperation between Egypt and the EEC that have been most successful are the financial and investment fields. A five-year financial protocol was signed in January 1977 and is scheduled for re-negotiation at the end of 1981.

This agreement provided Egypt with about \$221 million in loans and grants — \$121 million in normal loans from the European Investment Bank at less than 2-percent interest rates, \$18 million in soft loans at 1-percent interest rates payable over 40 years and

have been used -for such projects as enlargement of the Suez Canal electric power stations, a claybrick factory. About 43 projects from solar energy and sewage to vocational training, have been fi-

E. Germany 4%

Germany 5%

Japan 5%

Source: International Monetary Fund

nanced by European grants. But only 43 percent of the softloan allocations have been used primarily for top-priority soil im-provement and agricultural storage projects. The reason, complain the Egyptians, is the Community's long and complicated bureaucratic

"Yes, it takes a long time," a Community official said. "But there are complaints on both sides It takes time to understand each

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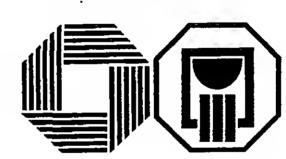
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Oil Income Up, New Reserves Found

(Continued from Page 7S)

now its major customer. Under the Camp David agreements Israel re-linquished the Alma oil field in the Gulf of Suez in November, 1979. Four years earlier, Israel gave up the Ras Sudar and Abu Rudeis fields under the disengagement

Israel now must import about 160,000 barrels a day — and Egypt is supplying a quarter of that at prices advantageous to the Egyptian economy and with security of supply vital to the Israeli economy. Since OPEC embargoes oil supplies to Israel and cuts off aid to Egypt, the arrangement works well for both parties.

for both parties.

The real question mark for Egypt is whether it can manage its oil earnings to the benefit of the whole economy. The time scale in terms of reserves is already tight. But it becomes still tighter as the nation's economy grows and con-sumes oil that otherwise would be exported.

Production in 1979 averaged

600,000 barrels per day. Last year, the figure rose to 650,000 barrels per day. By next year, according to the CIA, the rate may rise to 900,000 barrels per day. The prob-lem is that increased domestic consumption is outpacing the production increases. At the moment, local demand accounts for half of all the oil produced. That demand is expected to grow at between 10 and 15 percent a year, with the increased consumption reflecting both population growth and the

growth of energy-consuming in-CIA production estimate would appear optimistic: A production peak of about 750,000 barper day seems more likely. Out of that comes not only domestic consumption but also a share to the oil companies to compensate for their investment in exploration and development. The exportable surplus is thus only about 160,000 barrels per day, rising over the

prices make profitable even the most marginal of fields. The world's oil companies, their supplies increasingly squeezed by the loss of their stakes in the producing countries and the tendency of the producing countries to market their own oil in state-to-state deals, reassessed the prospects in Egypt shortly after the OPEC-led quadrupling of oil prices in 1973-74.

Foreign Commitments

Since mid-1973 Egypt has signed 83 agreements with foreign oil companies, involving a commitment to spend \$1.9 billion on expend ploration and development. Last year alone, 5877 million was committed, and a long list of companies are seeking concessions not just in the Gulf of Suez but also in the western desert and the Israelievacuated Sinai.

But the enthusiasm is unlikely to resage an oil bonanza. The first next two years by perhaps 5,000 to 10,000 barrels per day.

The silver lining is that rising oil began operating in 1908. Given

that lengthy oil history. Egypt is unlikely to be hiding any massive oil fields such as Saudi Arabia's Ghawar field or the Sarir field in Libva.

The future more likely will lie with small fields made profitable by rising oil prices. Demines, Shell and BP, for example, discovered the Ras Burdan field in 1958 but only now are planning to bring it into production. Even with Egypt's three biggest fields — Morgan Ramadan and July — offshore in the Gulf of Suez, the comparison is more with Britain's small North Sea fields than with the OPEC giants: The three Egyptian, fields produce less than 400,000 harrels a day between

But white Egypt might not have the oil wealth of underpopulated Libys to the west or Saudi Arabia to the east, the Egyptians continue to benefit from their neighbors role in OPEC Every price rise makes Egypt's oil prospects a little

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GOING PLACES ON THE RED SEA. The new Red Sea paradise of Hurghada now has a new low-rise hotel located on a superbly unspoilt white sand beach. The Hurghada Sheraton offers unrivalled opportunities for skin-diving in the clear unpolluted waters of the Red Sea which team with multi-coloured tropical fish whilst expeditions to the Valley of the Kings at Luxor are also available.

GOING PLACES IN HELICIPOLIS Situated in one of Cairos most exclusive suburbs. the Heliopolis Sheraton is only minutes from the airport, and half -an-hour from the city centre. With nearly 700 air-conditioned sound proofed rooms, it makes an ideal base for exploring the Pyramids. the Mosques, the Citadel and the Khan Khalili bazaat

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JJ Allian III	O- COMPANIES
NAME OF SECTOR	NUMBER OF COMPANIES NUMBER OF COMPANIES
1. FOOD SECTOR	6
2. HOUSING AND RECONSTRUCTION 3. FINANCE AND BANKING	9
4. TEXTILE SECTOR	6
5. SERVICES	CAUDO EGYPT
•	ALIDA EGVUI

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New U.S. Embassy Symbolizes Closer Ties

nouse the U.S. Embassy in Carro. Nothing will better symbolize the timportance to Egypt of close rela-tions with the United States than the goale of this embassy. January, I

The American diplomatic corps in Guro — the largest in any capi-ful in the world — numbers 450. bout 100 of this number are SAID (United States Agency for mational Development) offi-and 30 to 40 are connected

Royald Reagan's presidential vicinity initially caused the Egyptian government considerable coneera about U.S. policy. Now how-eves: Egyptan officials are finding state a lot to be pleased about in the Reagan administration's ap-

Strategic Value Emphasized

The greater emphasis that Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State Aiexander Haig have placed on Mideast security since the Gulf conflict erupted suits Mr. Sadat. Ever since he convinced himself that "99 percent of the cards" in the confrontation with Israel are held by Washington, it has been this policy to emphasize Egypt's strategic value to the United

Since the 1973 war with Israel, Mr. Sadat has more and more considered his military machine a firefighting force capable of intervention in Africa and the Middle East in defense of Western interests. It: is in these terms that Egypt's mili-tary purchases from the United States are viewed. In an interview with the New York Times last Desember, army chief of staff General Mohammed Abu Ghazaleh (on an arms-purchasing trip to Washington with Vice-President Husni Mubarak) drew attention to Soviet military deliveries which were intended to "overwhelm Egypt in northwest Africa, hit Sudan and

threaten the Arabian peninsula." The United States has begun to fill the gaps left in Egypt's armory by the cessation of Soviet arms deliveries in 1974, the suspension of Saudi financial support in 1979 and the parallel withdrawal of Saudi Arabia, Ostar and the United

AIRO — Despite American protestations about keeping a based Arab Military Industries Organization after the peace treaty with Israel. American military aid in 1979 after the treaty amounted to \$1.5 billion, used in the purification of the continuous the U.S. Embassy in Caro. chase of armored personnel carri-ers and a batch of 35 Phantom F-

> January, 1980, saw an additional two-year military credit of \$1.15 billion, to be followed by at least \$800 million a year for three years which will go toward payment for 244 M-60 tanks, 40 F-16 fighters and 11 Hawk anti-aircraft missile batteries. The Americans also bave agreed to help Egypt rebuild its arms manufacturing industry with the possibility of exporting certain items back to the United States.

Facilities for Intervention

But even this heavy expenditure only goes part of the way to renovating Egypt's military machine. Vice-President Mubarak spent part of his U.S. visit persuading Washington to speed np arms shipments, and the two sides agreed to strengthen "military co-operation." It is in offering the United States facilities for a possible intervention in the Middle East that Mr. Sadat sees his country's

chief strategic role.

The Reagan administration obviously shares Mr. Sadat's view of Egypt's importance, and demonstrated as much recently by increasing 1981-82 military aid to \$1.25 billion.

Even under President Carter the United States was testing its military capability on Egyptian soil. Military cooperation in 1980 amounted to the almost permanent presence in Egypt of American air-craft, arms and equipment as well as several hundred military personnel. At the beginning of 1980, Egypt played host to two sophisticated radar surveillance planes that flew missions over the Gulf (and helped prepare the way for the Iranian hostage rescue missioo that failed).

During the summer, a squadron of U.S. Air Force Phantons spent three months in flying exercises from Cairo West Air Base. The most ambitious exercise was a 10day exercise in November that involved flying 900 combat troops, 500 support troops from the 101st

(Continued on Page 12S)

Economic Situation Seen Giving Sadat Political Flexibility

CAIRO — When President Anwar Sadat shuffled his government last May, be he pledged to devote "95 percent" of his time to Egypt's over-

whelming economic problems.

Those problems were behind riots in January, 1977, when the urban poor took to the streets to protest government proposals for reduction of subsidies on basic commodities. Four years laier an upswing in economic activity has left Mr. Sadat with more room to maneuver.

Although leftists and religious zealots are subject to arrest in periodic government dragnets, Mr. Sada appears to bave the political life of the country firmly under control. He seems genuinely committed to political li-beralization, if only because he recognizes that the rigid one-parsystem he inherited from ser allowed no safety valve for popular frustration. But after attempts in 1976 and 1978 to install a multiparty system. Egypt is back where it started with the

ing poblic politics. **Weak Opposition**

The National Democratic Party (NDP) was formed in 1978 and won 326 of the 367 contested seats in the June, 1979, elections for the People's Assembly.

president's own party dominat-

With its network of specialist committees, subcommittees and local branches, the party is looking increasingly like Nasser's fossilized Arab Socialist Union. And like the ASU it attracts a huge number of place-seekers and opportunists who see it as the fastest route to advancement

The officially permitted opposition continues to exist, but its role is typified by the Socialist Labor Party (SLP) of Ibrahim Shukri, a former agriculture minister. The party was a Sadai creation. Its first secretary-gen-eral was Mr. Sadat's brother-inlaw, and a oumber of NDP deputies were temporarily assigned to its ranks to give it the occessary quorum for official recogni-

tion in the assembly.

Unexpectedly, Mr. Shukri turned out to be a noisy critic of the government. The narrow limits in which the SLP is allowed to operate were democstrated last November when 13 of its members were encouraged to change their allegiance after Mr. Shukri's criticisms became

In fact, official opposition of this kind depends on a thin layer of academics, journalists and, especially, lawyers. Although they provide a useful critique of government policy, they have oo real claim to any popular follow-

The government's most inci-sive critic is Khaled Mohieddin. veteran Free Officer associate of Nasser who took part in the overthrow of the monarchy in 1952. He now leads the Nationalist Unionist Progressive Party. Since the 1979 elections, the NUPP'S tiny representation in the People's Assembly has been altogether eliminated, and Mr. Mohieddin has no illusions even about beading a legally constituted opposition party.

His followers are subject to arrest and frequent harassment, and be sees his job chiefly in terms of working away gradually at the roots of the regime while waiting for a change of political circumstances. His basically So-cialist and Nasserite following still retains an important presence in the provinces and the working-class suburbs.

All in all, Mr. Sadat arouses political respect rather than affection. By feaving his oppo-cents room to move on a short leash and his NDP followers the chance to propose policies that differ from those brought up in the Assembly committee or those finally decided upon by the government, he permits a de-gree of debate that is limited but which stands in contrast to the Nasser era.

A more serious threat is the dissension between the Copuc and fundamentalist Moslem communities. The Coptic community, numbering about 6 mil-lion, has always felt itself vulnerable, and never more so than today with Islam's political resurgence in the Middle East. Encouraged by Mr. Sadar's growing pro-Western sym-pathies, the Copts became par-ticularly assertive in 1979 and 1980. Extremist Moslems began bombing Christian churches. and Coptic Patriarch Shenuda III pointedly canceled the community's Easter celebrations.

Religious Impartiality

Such sectarian rivalries are capable of mobilizing the sort of mass demonstrations that the Iranian experience has taught Mr. Sadat can be particularly dangerous. He was able to display religious impartiality by banning unlicensed meetings and closing down Assiut University in November for a week, following disturbances.

But by accusing the Copts last May of seeking to establish a separate state, he was also able to deflect the attention of Moslem Brotherhood extremists away from the peace treaty with Israel and the granting of refuge to the dying shah of Iran.

In the event of the emergence of major economic or social grievances. Mr. Sadat is well aware that the Moslem Brotherhood could seek to exploit a threat to his standing. So far, by his evident piery and by the dec-laration that Isamic law is now the single source of Egyptian iurisprudence, he bas been able to trade off the more zealous Islamic extremists against their moderate brethren.

In any case, Mr. Sadat has armed himself with a formidable armory of legal and constitution-al powers since last May which, if needed, permit him authoritarian sancuons. The so-called Law of Shame, now in effect, allows the prosecutor-general to arraign anyone contravening what are vaguely called the values, traditions and ethics of Egyptian so-ciety. Offenders face deprivation, for up to five years, of political rights, public office, work and permission to leave the country, plus internal exile and confiscation of property.

No one has yet been senteneed by the Court of Ethics. but it has proved a useful piece of interrogatory machinery. One

December to Abkul Salam Zayyat a former deputy pre-mier. He helped draft the first permanent Egyptian constitu-tion after Mr. Sadat took power in 1970, then last year wrote a book accusing Mr. Sadat of violating his own legislation.

In addition, a parallel assem-bly with somewhat ill-defined functions has been elected; it will endorse presidential decisions considered likely to cause undue debate in the People's As-

Significantly, the parallel body also has supervisory power over the press, which formerly operated under the aegis of the ASU and for a brief and politically dangerous moment seemed to be free of any official supervision. Election to this advisory body was organized in such a way that the NDP would once more be ensured of unchal-

lenged control. The various opposition groups have concentrated much of their fire on Mr. Sadat's foreign policy, particularly the peace treaty with Israel. The Moslem Brotherhood has tried to attack this in religious terms and the intellectual elite has sought to depict it as a petraval of Nasserite or pan-Arab principles.

--- G. B.

Changing Needs, New Priorities Reshaping Tourism Industry

(Continued from Page 7S) compared with 1979, but the rise is accounted for by Palestinians from the Gaza rather than by Saudis or

Realizing the fickle nature of many a package tourist, the Egyp-tian authorities have been trying to broaden Egypt's tourism profile. The major areas of development include: the Mediterranean coast west of Alexandria, where the coastal strip has been sold for beach holiday development to privale investors and cooperatives; the Sinai, where plans exist to expand tourist facilities at the St. Catherine monastery and where a major hotel project is in progress at Al-Arish; and the Red Sea coast, which has the promise of be-

coming one of the world's major

that 15 tourist villages are to be built on the Red Sea coast, in addi-tion to the Sheraton Hotel at Hur-ghada, revitalized since the Israeli to exceed 50,000. withdrawal, and the Club Mediterrance complex. The government is hoping to sell 40-year leases to foreign developers, with advance rent 750-room Hyatt Hotel in the oew payment to cover the considerable Arab International Bank Center, costs involved, including piping water from the Nile.

Traditional Centers

Hotel building in the traditional tourist centers - Cairo, Luxor, Aswan and Alexandria - bas raced ahead in recent years as a result of Egypt's open-door policy, which has attracted well-known international botel groups and a large volume of investment funds from the Gulf states. The Tourism

In Thousand of Pounds

Among the latest major developments are plans to modernize the Heliopolis Palace Hotel, to build a to complete the Marriott Omar Khayam, and to expand the Ramses Hilton. Two tourist villages are to be built on the west bank of the Nile opposite the city of Aswan; they are to accommodate the extra tourists expected to visit the oewly restored temple of Philae on the island of Agilkia.

Building problems and delays still arise to Cairo, and more particularly in Upper Egypt, where the basic supporting services of the tourist towns have not always ex-At the end of 1980, Tourist Min- Ministry's target of 17,000 extra panded in line with the hotel ister Gamal al-Nazer announced hotel rooms by 1983 will only be boom. One sbort-term answer has panded in line with the hotel

been to use floating hotels — a descendant of the paddle steamer immortalized in Agatha Christie's "Death on the Nile" — and by the end of last year 22 of these vessels were to have been in use.

Transport to and from Upper Egypt, and from Cairo to Alexandria, has been made quicker, cleaner and generally more comfortable. Most tourists now fly into Luxor and Aswan, where the airports have been upgraded to accommodate wide-bodied jets, and an Arab-backed private airline, Arabia, and Air Alexandria bave recently started operatiog on internal flights. But even overnight trains are being made more com-fortable with West German replacements for the aging East Eu-

ropean sleeper cars. The tourist boom has raised an odd assortment of problems. Volume tourism has led to increased

invaluable monuments. The situation in Luxor's Valley of the Kings and Karnak is so desperate that the World Bank has leot Egypt money to carry out a crowd-management study with an eve to introducing a strict guide system around the tombs.

There is also a danger that iocreased organization by package-tour operators may affect the livelihood of the unofficial guides, carriage drivers and hawkers who crowd the banks of the Nile cities.

The new generation of internationally managed botels might also begin reducing staffing levels from the high ooes prevailing in hotels run by the state-operated Egyptian General Organization for Tourism and Hotels. The character and charm of old favorites such as Sbepheards, the Old Cataract Hotel and the Old Winter Palace are al-

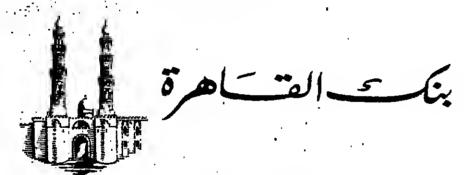
YOU ARE COUNTING ON US

ready being challenged in the name of efficiency. In Cairo, the new, smaller first- and second class hotels have already begun to affect occupancy rates, which nov average 60 percent, down from 98 percent in the 1970s. Profit mar gins are beginning to be squeezed.

With the Tourism Ministry los ing authority under Presiden Anwar Sadat's new liberalization policies, there is a real danger to tourism's contribution as a major source of employment. This, and the large profits remitted by for eign hotel chains, will have to be accounted for in working out the real value of tourism to Egypt. Ex pansion of this sector at high cos and for a market highly sensitive to fluctuations in the world economy might seem unwise and no particularly profitable wher weighed against the potential harm to the country's priceless heritage.

BANQUE DU CAIRE (S.A.E.)

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Figures from our Balance Sheet as at June 30th, 1980

	In Thousan	d of Pounds
LIABILITIES	3L12:1979 (One Year) LE	30.6.1980 (Half Year) L.E.
Capital Reserves & Provisions Deposit and Corrent Accounts. Banks & Correspondents. Sundry Credit Balances	172.218 1,087.860 105,611 113,111	193,055 1,258,319 96,473 132,860
	1,478,800	1,680,707
Contra Acrososts	828,953	970,372

ASSETS	31.12.1979 (One Year) L.E.	30.6.1980 (Half Year) L.E.
Cash in hand & Balance with Banks & Correspondents Total Investments Total Advances & Lozus Sundry Debit Balances	678,423	725,647 165,945 757,71S 31,400
	1,478,800	1,680.707
Contra Accounts	828,953	970,372

Profit & Loss Account from Period 1.1.1980 to 30.6.1980 (Half Year) Compared with Period 1.1.1979 to 31.12.1979 (One Year)

INCOME	1979 (One Year) L.E.	30,6.1980 (Half Year) L.E.
Interests Received	107,232 9,756	62,828 5,374
Investments, Earnings & Commissions Earnings from Foreign Exchange & other Transactions	50,482	22,791
	167.470	90,996

EXPENSES	(One Year)	(Half Year) L.E.
Interests Paid	7,820 50,675 48,182	29,052 5.116 5,036 16,690 35,102
	167,470	90,996

Chairman: Mr. Mahmoud Fahmi Lahan

IOINT VENTURES

- Saudi Cairo Bank in Saudi Arabia
- Cairo Amman Bank Amman Jordan Cairo Barclays International Bank - Cairo
- Banque du Caire et de Paris Le Caire
- Cairo Far East Bank Cairo

PARTICIPATING IN THE FOLLOWING BANKS

- Suez Canal Bank Cairo
- * Housing & Development Bank Cairo National Bank for Development - Cairo-
- * 25 (twenty-five) Societies in all Economic Sections apart from Banks
- * The big bank amongst the Egyptian Banks according to Net Profit of Year 1979-1980
- * 93 Branches in Egypt 4 Branches in United Arab Emirates and 1 in the State of Bahrain

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Economy Shifts Toward Balance

(Continued from Page 7S)

intentioned efforts is an overweight bureaucracy caught up in the tangle of its own red tape. Most people think the deputy premier will be lucky to complete his tax reforms within two years, and there is suspicion that the civil service will quietly sabotage efforts to dismantle the public sector.

But the greatest problem in trying to get the Egyptian economy moving is the accelerating growth of the population. There are about 42 million Egyptians today crammed into an inhabitable area not much bigger than Wales. Recent estimates by the World Bank suggest the population is growing at a rate of 2.9 percent a year. The number of people seeking employment grows every year by about half a million, so a major proportion of GDP growth is simply swal-lowed by the population in-

But to be fair, much credit is due. The turnaround in the balance of payments has been impressive and looks like it will last for a while. Foreign exchange earnings from oil exports leaped last year to \$2.9 billion from \$1.8 billion in 1979. Remittances from Egyptian workers overseas (chiefly in the oil-rich Gulf states) went to \$2.8 billion in 1980 from \$2.2 billion

in 1979. Major increases were registered in hard currency earnings from tourism (\$700 million in 1980), Suez Canal transit fees

'The turnaround in the balance of payments has been impressive and looks like it will last

for a while...

(also \$700 million, and expected to go up considerably this year after a hike in rates), and cotton (\$425 million). As a result of all this, foreign currency reserves doubled in 1980 in reach \$1 bil-

The government claims to be making similar progress by balancing the budget. The ad-vent of Mr. Meguid saw a change in the financial year now to run from July instead of January — and therefore an excuse for a new budget to replace the one drawn up at the

beginning of the year.
Some fancy footwork by Mr. Meguid overnight converted a projected deficit of 975 million Egyptian pounds into a small £E218-million surplus. And this was accomplished despite an increase in subsidies for basic commodities from £E944 mil-

lion to £E1.5 billion. In fact, this dramatic improvement exists largely on paper. What Mr. Meguid seems in have done is to abolish the investment budget from the expenditure side of the balance while keeping revenues the same. The government claims it can meet investment requirements of just over £E4 billion (of which the pubbe sector requires about £E3.2 billion) entirely rather than only

partially from domestic finance and foreign inflows. Others have their doubts, and U.S. embassy estimates put the real 1980-1981 deficit at about £E2.69 billion.

The figures for the next two or three years also give cause for doubt. The 1981-1982 subsidy bill could lurch upward again to £E2.8 billion unless the govero-ment can gird itself for the risky effort to curb them. While local prosperity rises and the population increases, imports are shooting up by 15 percent a year and cutting into the foreign ex-change cushion.

Most threatening of all is the prospect that growing domestic energy consumption will leave less oil for export. Despite further price rises in the years ahead, revenue may reach a pla-teau of about \$3.5 billion if no new major discoveries are made. As Mr. Meguid stressed to last January's meeting of the International Consultative Group of

multinational and national aid agencies lending money to Egypt, the economy is going in need further mjections of foreign aid for years to come. The upswing in the balance of payments has already allowed the IMF—apparently less than impressed by the Meguid budget

— to escape from its prolonged credit negotiations (a 1978 standby credit was suspended when the government failed to stick to budgetary guidelines).

Now the International Development Agency (the World Bank's soft-loan arm) is thinking about halting concessionary loans to Egypt on the ground that it is healthy enough to do without them. The World Bank is prepared to make up for the loss and more, but at much steeper interest rates. Mr. Meguid managed to per-

suade the Consultative Group to increase its 1981 pledges by one-third to almost \$3 billion. But the donors will not go on dispersing funds while Egypt stores up a backlog of foreign aid. The deputy premier's big problems lie ahead: He must strive to keep inflation in check as money continues to flow in from abroad, be must revitalize industry by introducing an ele-ment of competition; be will have in reverse the eternal rise in subsidy costs: and be must make sure that the foreign aid Egypt is getting goes where it can be most efficiently used. Although he seems genuinely committed in seeking long-term solutions, there are grave doubts about whether be bas the political clout — let alone the administrative stamina — to carry out effi-ciently all the jobs he has taken on. The government often has been tempted into sacrificing fundamental change for short-

term expediency.

Banking: Channeling Funds Where Needed

CAIRO — Egypt's banking problem is how to assemble the funds that are available to the country and direct them to the areas where they are most desperately needed - financing for development projects and foreign ex-change for capital goods imports. In keeping with his performance in other sectors of the economy. Deputy Premier for Economic Affairs Abdul Razzaq Abdul Meguid has

presided over several new banking projects designed to do this. He has appointed himself chairman of the new National Investment Bank, which is intended to act as a fund through which official investment expenditure is channeled in effect, it supplants the allocation of these funds though the old investment budget, which Mr. Meguid scrapped last year. The money will be pooled and dispensed as projects come up, instead of being dispensed according in each fiscal year. The NIB's capital will come from Mr. Meguid's (possibily non-existent) budget surplus, returns on investment, borrowing and, perhaps in the future, from government

That, at any rate, is the theory. In practice, the NIB is functioning present as little more than an adjunct to the Ministry of Eco-nomic Affairs. Although its inten-tions are excellent, it is still ton short-staffed to undertake thor-

ough project evaluations. Mucb more realistic for the time being is the National Development Bank, created under Law 43 (which deals with the investment of Arab and foreign funds in Egypt) to help finance develop-ment projects in the governorates.

Party's development committee boycott in 1979. (and who was appointed deputy premier for popular development

earlier this year). In keeping with the trend toward decentralization, the governorates are supposed to be taking much greater charge of their own development plans. The NDB is playing its part by setting up pro-vincial mini-development banks that will help tap local funds.

Even more far reaching is the projected Import-Export Bank, which will take over the financial affairs of Egypt's 13 public-sector trading companies. The new bank will in reality be a bolding compa-ny for the trade concerns along the lines set out for the transformation of the public sector, whereby gov-ernment ownership is divorced from day-to-day managment. It will be another step in the gradual dismantling of the state's trading

When it is operational it will make available a greater amount of export finance.

Being set up now is the new Egyptian international Bank with subsidiaries in London, Paris and New York. The EIB is intended to tap some of the business arising from Egypt's estimated annual \$18-billion export and import

trade, which it is felt has fallen disproportionately into the hands of foreign banks since the Arah

The boycott has particularly affected the big offshore banks (the Arab African International Bank and the Arab International Bank) and raising funds on the Euromarkets became difficult because of the withdrawal of other Arab banks from Egyptian loan plans. Now that Egypt is comparatively flush with foreign exchange, however, this has become less of a

drawback. Another move taken last year to funnel more foreign exchange into the state system was the permis-sion granted to the big nationalized banks to deal directly with Gulf money dealers on the open market. Previously, the Incrative business of handling foreign work-ers' remittances back to the country bad been the preserve of the private banks, which are under-standably worried about the prospective loss. On the other hand, new opportunities are opening up for the private-sector banks with the ruling that they will be allowed to compete with the state banks

for public-sector business. One of the biggest bones of contention is the role of the foreign banks. There are now 56 foreign banks operating in Egypt (26 of them joint ventures under Law 43),

and they are frequently accused of not doing enough to help development. The joint-venture banks are handicapped by the tight monetary policy of the government and fixed interest rates, and all have preferred to concentrate on trading.

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The government tried to do something about this by insisting last summer that all the foreign banks deposit 15 percent of their foreign exchange holdings with the central bank. The official rationale was that the government needed the hard currency for development projects that the foreign banks were onwilling to linance.

In fact, the regulations were so ambiguous that they were only barely put into practice. Eventual-ly, with some apparent arm-twist-ing, the government was forced to back down, claiming that it had suddenly found sufficient funds. and the banks are now obliged to make the deposits if requested by the central bank.

Much more successful has been Mr. Megnid's interest policy. By increasing rates twice last year, he was able to attract more funds from foreign workers' savings, cash that had been stashed away inside the country and profus from real estate. This will have major implications for the complex exchange rate system by putting pressure on the open market rate.

EGYPT

YOUR OPEN DOOR TO OPPORTUNITY

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PRIORITIES

The new five-year plan (1980-1984) is currently under way. We are seeking partners in almost all activities. However, we give particular priority to agricultural projects and agro-industries. industrialisation of the building sector and the construction industry is also high on the priority list. Tourism has a great future in a country which is fortunately endowed with an immense reservoir of historical and cultural

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Egypt's Investment Law No 43/1974 offers: -Guaranteed prompt repatriation of profit and capital.

-Tax holidays ranging from 5 to 15 years, depending upon type of project.

- -Right to purchase foreign currencies in the commercial market.
- -Exemption or deferment of payment of customs duties.
- -Freedom from local taxes for all free zones projects. -Freedom from duties or taxes on
- goods transported between Free Zones and foreign countries. -Protection for foreign investment under the World Bank's international Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes with the Nationals of Other Countries," in addition to 14 bilateral agreements that provide such

THE INVESTMENT AUTHORITY

protection, including the U.K.

The General Authority for Investment and Free Zones is the competent body responsible for granting the privileges specified in the Investment Law to newly established projects. GAFI will lonk into your queries or proposals and will answer you immediately with no delay.

For further information please contact:

Investment and Free Zones Authority. 8 Adly Street, Cairo. P.O. Box 1007 Cairo. Tel.: 902645-923677-934349 Telex: 92235 INVST UN & 348 GAFEC UN.

APPROVED INLAND AND FREE ZONES PROJECTS (31/12/1980)(Value in L.E. 1000)

Projects Local C. Foreign C. Total
 275.971
 320.559
 596.530
 661.321

 306.832
 189.868
 496.700
 496.700

 202.045
 226.415
 428.460
 770.979

 43.21
 30.025
 36.168
 415.107

 6.143
 30.025
 36.168
 86.318

 21.047
 20.993
 42.040
 81.122

 80.727
 73.176
 153.903
 345,694

 33.133
 50.249
 83.382
 148,522

 2.989
 5.966
 8.085
 9,540

 25.319
 135.581
 161.277
 21.410
 Hospitals & Medical Centers
Agriculture
Contracting 21,410 25,319 135,958 161,277 59,671 128,849 664,081 53,813 102,358 275,392 97,528 137,772 271,835 12,988 17,202 27,336 74,829 134,793 388,489 91,567 318,508 694,800 20,548 34,194 46,912 12. Food & Beverages Wood & Furnitures

40,244 4,214 59,964 226,941 13,646 8,516 16,466 34,194 17,068 20,548 8,552 46.912 19. Mining & Petroleum ... 1,485,741 1,581,708 3,067,449 5,738,582 3. General Free Zone: 40,583 41,504 58,543 44,779 45,404 77,225 24,185 24,726 30,677 97,343 98,943 127,474 3,687 206,890 210,577 293,919 C. Private Free Zones: 43,198 45,979 122,842 128,029 28,619 28,619 2,781 5,187

28,619 6,815

8,925 291,474 209,502 1,976,607

1,497,456 1,990,872 3,487,528 7,109,108

19,854

(Continued from Page 11S)

Airborne Division and a squadron of A-7 ground-attack fighters from the United States to Egypt.

These elaborate and costly maneuvers were designed to test the operational feasibility of President Carter's vaunted Rapid Deployment Force, and also to provide an opportunity for Egyptian troops in participate in joint exercises with the Americans. President Reagan would like the American military presence in the Middie East to grow, and Egypt will play a central part in his plans. But it looks as though ambitious plans to upgrade the Ras Banas Air Base on the Red Sea as a jumping-off point for U.S. bombers, long-range spy planes, refuelling aircraft and troop transports will prove too expensive. Pentagoo estimates last year touched \$400 million.

Superpower Ties

How much further President Sadat can afford to go is questionable. There seems little possibility that Egyptian troops would take part in any U.S. rapid intervention, chiefly because they lack adequate air-transport capability. Furthermore, Egyptians are wary of

Embassy Symbolizes U.S. Ties set up a special private-sector en-

becoming too aligned militarily to a superpower. Officials reiterate that there are no U.S. bases in Egypt and never will be. The American Embassy in Cairo has been careful to get U.S. troops and aircraft out of Egypt promptly when their exercises have been completed, but Washington is trying quietly to insist that Presi-dent Sadat commit himself in writing to the use of military facilities by the United States. Such a move

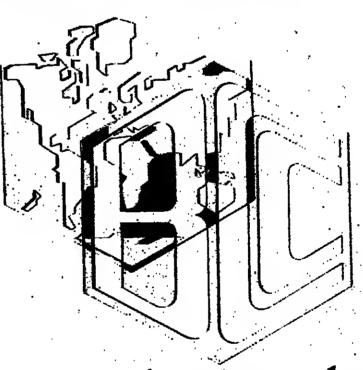
would not be popular here. U.S.-Egyptian cooperation is not exclusively political, U.S. economic assistance is currently running at about \$1.25 billion a year, and USAID is involved in a broad range of ventures (too broad, according to some U.S. companies. which feel that a greater concen-tration of U.S. funds would allow them to win some of the really big contracts in Egypt).

USAID is putting up \$40 mil-lion for Misr Rayon to build a po-lyester fiber plant, contributing to the foreign exchange costs of a multi-process chemical complex at Favyon and providing aid to two Fayyum and providing aid to two joint-venture cement plants. USAID is especially keen on promoting the private sector and has

But USAID is hampered by the slow rate of project absorption, and American aid levels have to be

filled out with commodity assistance under the Commodity Imports Program. This is basically a balance-of-payments support plan that provides financing for the purchase of U.S.-sourced supplies of either manufactured goods or raw materials for existing enter-prises. USAID officials say that American business penetration of Egypt is made difficult by low general living standards (average per capita income in 1980 was about \$520), among other factors.

There has been criticism of the way USAID functions, and much debate on the large amount of technical assistance and consulting financed by the agency. But despite the problems and difficulties. here is little prospect of American aid being reduced. Although the spending of funds and the imple mentation of projects is subject & delays, Egyptian officials have an gued that any reduction in the level of U.S. commitments migh encourage other aid donors t think about reducing their pledge



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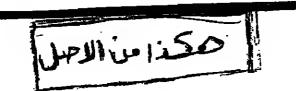
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Fashion

Yves Saint Laurent Lifts Hems to Knee or Above

By Hebe Dorsey ad Herald Tribe

ARIS - Leave it to Yves Saint Laurent to clear the air. The t to show his ready-to-wear coltion, the most influential of Par-lesigners Wednesday had the fi-l word on everything, including rts - and the answer is short ort, but not mini. Ultrashim and pped neatly at the knee, or just ove, they looked terribly provoc-ve, especially with high heels

i sexy black stockings. Although the collection included of of longer skirts, they came e in the game and did not look if as good as the short ones. At e point, a long, brown satin, indmotherly Queen Mary gown ig a sad note after a short, pep-

At a time when Paris designers under attack from internationtalents sprouting right and left, int Laurent is also the one oss as pure Parisian, with that rious mixture of arrogance, rewn to international chie.

The French ought to stuff him I make a national monument of him, like the Eiffel Tower," d Morton Schrader, the publishof the U.S. Harpers' Bazaar.

Theatrical Tempo

Carried out with theatrical tem-(courtesy of power-behind-the-one Pierre Berge), the show had audience of press and buyers plus fans and celebrities such as therine Deneuve and tennis star as Gerulaitis — totally under its il until the final standing ova-1. Looking a bit tired, Saint trent took his bows with a typihalf-shy, did-I-do-it-again

mint Laurent plays his cards se to his vest and does not get



Ungaro's long look (left) and Saint Laurent's short suit.

carried away by any nonsense. From the hard-chie pantsuits, with sleek, narrow and cuffed pants, to the softly ruffled and draped evening dresses, there was no room for folklore or fantasies. The wild styles of the last few days were hlotted out as Saint Laurent's girls came out, as clean and clean-cut as chie convent girls. Unlike most of the shows this season, Saint Lau-rent's was controlled, realistic,

spare and precise. Outside of pantsuits (which included a set of his-and-hers wed-ding outfits) Saint Laurent did quite a lot of short, snappy suits with narrow skirts, some of them so tight they had a vent in the back. There was no question that he wanted to keep legs in the picture; even his long skirts were slit to the ten of the thicks. to the top of the thighs.

A leather lover (he was first to put leather on Paris couture run-ways, back when only cab drivers wore it), Saint Laurent showed even more of it this season. He even threw a screaming hot pink leather blouson over a black silk skirt. The leather versions of his themes included knickers, tunics, skirts and coats. In one solidly leather outlit, he combined a blue blouson with black knickers and

cafe-au-lait coat. Some of the most interesting work was being done with fahrics and it will not take long for the Saint Laurent copies to be seen in the street. To list just a few: thin corduroy, for newer looking and more democratic pantsuits; all the plaids, including mohair and taffeta; plaid and velvet combinations, quilted velvets and velvet touches; sleek satins in bright, jewel colors, and gilt and black pinstripes for evening pants.

It was clear that buyers loved long tunics over short skirts and the full, cocoon-shaped chemises,

beauty that went by almost unnotwas a simple, black, asymmetrical coat-dress, its bem cut back to show a good deal of leg. Accessories at Saint Laurent's

were also interesting. All in Art Deco style, and reflecting a trend that's beginning to spread all over town, they were geometric, strong and sassy, especially the fake diamonds cuffs. Everybody has copied Saint Laurent's shoulder shawl, so he came up not be a superstant. so he came up with a new one - a long plaid stole, edged with hicolor That, and a number of soft marabou boleros and a startling hlack-and-white, zehra marabou jacket, were the only fluff in that otherwise strictly edited collection.

Other Showings

PARIS - Other Paris haute conture designers also showed this week but they usually tell it all in their custom-made collections shown two months earlier. The resuits are often so close to conture that it is hard to tell the difference. Here is how Women's Wear Daily. which looks at these clothes with a customer's point of view in mind, appraised the following bouses:

UNGARO makes a beautiful statement for the long and refined in a rich and sensuous collection that is one of his best ever and certainly a four-star collection by any standards. Ungaro has filled his collection with wonderful, long shapes and some of the best coats and suits in Paris. He shows a sure hand in his use of rich fabrics and mixed patterns, which are done with subtlety and sophistication.

His coats are sure winners, especially the slim and spare black coat with an asymmetrical closing. And there is a spectacular group of silk Oriental prints alive with color and movement. We will be buying Ungaro for the first time and it is a thrilling prospect," said Dawn Mello of Bergdorf Goodman (who this season is parting company

with Givenchy).

VALENTINO doesn't miss a glitter, ruffle, bustle, sequin, jewel, ostrieb feather, tuck, pleat, or laceover fur, velvet over velvet, fur over leather, double bermudas, double short pants, double culottes, double skirts.

CHANEL - No matter what Philippe Guibourge does to the Chanel collection — and it has nothing to do with the late Coco Chanel - retailers say they buy it because it sells.

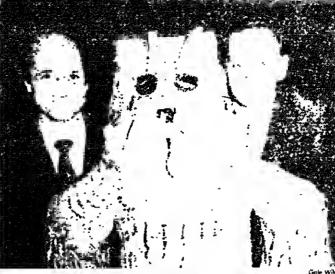
GIVENCHY reflected quiet good taste. The best of Givenchy: the wide-striped woul coats in beathery tones and the printed crepe de Chine dresses. But it was his extensive group of evening clothes that had the audience JEAN-LOUIS SCHERRER

showed a feminine collection, full Insects Found in Mummy

BRISTOL England - The remains of plants and about 80 bcctles and other insects have been found by scientists unwrapping a at Bristol University.

updated with new floral prints — of Oriental inspiration, that was they're so easy to sell. But the one not cluttered up with his usual ex-

DIOR's show was full of Mare Bohan's new duffle coats, which he did in all lengths and as many fab-rics for day and evening. Bohan also struck a modern Chinese theme that was subtle and rarely costumey. The seat of honor usual ly reserved for Louise Rouel wife of chairman and chief executive Jacques Rouet, went for the first time to Rouet's supposed deputy, Herve Maupin, secretary general of Agache Willot, and a close colleague of the Willot brothers, who now own Christian Dior. It has been rumored for months that Maupin will some day take control



Gunter Konrad (left), Tobias Schneebaum with Asmat mask.

A Glimpse of the Headhunters' World

By Gale Wiley

International Herald Tribune TOFHEIM, West Germany For the average fellow in Asmat. New Guinea. the only way to get ahead in the world is tn get a bead. So basic to Asmat culture is head-hunting that a boy cannot become a man until a buman head (sans body) is presented at his ini-

tiation ceremony.

"Head-hunting is not an arbitrary action against neighboring groups, but is seen as a necessary part of life, an activity handed dnwn through myths," said Gunter Konrad, zoologist and curator of an extraordinary exhibition of Asmat cultural objects, including skulls and head-hunting gear, on through April 20 at the Stadthalle in Hofheim, near Frankfurt.

The show, which represents years of painstaking collection by Konrad, his wife, Ursula, and a U.S. anthropologist. Tobias Schneebaum, offers a rounded sampling of about 390 Asmai arti-facts, from shields, spears, daggers and skull trophies to Stone Age axes and bammers, dugout canoes, one-note flutes, lizard-skin drums. and rattan firemaking equipment. There are eerie ancestor poles (some as tall as 25 feet), "soulships" (bottomless dugouts for the dead), and body masks of sago palm and rattan - all used as part of the Asmat peoples' ancestral rites that require homage to dead relatives in the form of carvings.

Intricate Objects

Some of the most intricate and beautiful objects include string necklaces of dogs' teeth and Capricorn beetle breasts, armbands of woven rattan, headbands of cassowary feathers, nosepieces of seashell, and a host of other body decoration using human hair, jawbones and animal teeth.

"But most of the artifacts bere are made of wood," said Schneehaum, author of two books about life with the primitives, "Wild Man" and "Keep the River on Your Right." "They eat the pith of the sago tree, build their homes among stands of mangroves, and carve tools, totems, boats, sculpture, bowls, pipes and spears of varieties of woods, mostly soft mangrove. In fact, the people of Asmat believe that their creator -Fumeripitsj - carved man and wnman out of the sago tree. Using hollnwed out tree, he drummed life into the two figures. This is Asmat's explanation of creation. In

Asmat a tree is a person. To Asmatians, Schneebaum explained, the body and spirit are united freely, the spirit wandering at will. Dead ancestors as carvings provide a bome for the spirit and

thus become "living."
Only after highly elaborate feasts can the dead move forever into the land of the ancestors on the other side of the sea, where the sun goes down and sky meets sea. Konrad and Schneebaum say

that living among headhunter tribes is no more dangerous than, say, living in New York, and they dismiss as numors some of the more grisly explanations of the disappearance of Michael Rockefeller in 1961 in the same region, the southern coast of Irian Jaya where large parts of buge jungle swamp is flooded at high tide,

"You are in the jungle; you bave the tides, rain and water and snakes," Konrad said, "but the people are nice." Of course, Schneebaum added,

one another. "Even small villages are often divided, and there's nearly always something going on between the two." Schneehaum said. "You bear screaming in the middle of the

neighboring villages regularly fight

night or you see someone walking into the village with an arrow hanging from his leg."
To collect artifacts, Konrad and

Schneebaum bad first to win the

confidence of the natives, convincing them that they were truly interested in Asmat culture and the people themselves. Many of the pieces were hartered for with iron axes, fishhooks, bush knives, or tins of tobacco.

"Most of the objects were col-lected by 1971." Konrad said, "but we had to wait nine years to find a way to move the collection to Germany." Meanwhile, wood-eating bugs chewed away at the collection, which was stored in huts. Schneebaum spent some of his time fumigating the wood to kill the insects.

After a wealthy German entrepreneur took an interest in the project, the collection was shipped on a freighter carrying copper concentrate to Hamhurg.

Different View

Both Schneehaum and Knnrad say their experience with the New Guinea people of Asmat did not change them, but they now see the world through different eyes.

"The people are happy, contented," Konrad said. "They are free objects, from rushing around. They live from their surroundings. They don't plant anything. They get all they need from the jungle. from the sago tree — their primary food. They hunt wild pig and fish crab and shrimp."

But the pressures of the modern world, its desire for oil and wood and raw metals is raping this primitive world, which makes the collection even more important. "The wood cutting and oil pollu-

tion from the drilling rigs are threatening this world. Schneebaum said. "One major oil spill and the Asmat people will see all their food ruined."

The London Stage

'Getting Act Together' Is a Failure at Doing It

By Sheridan Morley

المكذا من الأصل

ONDON — The only musical in London with a title very nearly as long as its running time.
"I'm Getting My Act Together and Taking It on the Road," comes to the Apollo from three years off-Brnadway and considerable success elsewhere, unless you count Adelaide, Australia, where it was described in the local press as feminist floperama.

It turns out to be neither especially feminist nor a flop, though it does have certain distinct problems. As a musical it stems more or less directly from "A Chorus Line," in which for the first time in a hit show performers discussed onstage what made them performers, what their parents thought of their choice of career, and what chances they had of survival. Backstage musicals had been around long before "Chorus Line." Since "Chorus Line" what we have is the backstage psychiatric musical, where the audience is invited more or less directly to play analyst while souls are bared in up tempo.

So here is Heather, played Diane Langton in the kind of show-stopping form that on Broadway would make her an overnight star and here will just cause people to go on asking why we have no real musical headliners. The "act" is set on her 39th birthday, an anniversary she bas chosen to celebrate by stripping down her nightclub and TV act and rebuilding it along radical '70s lines. Out goes the easy schmaltz of songs like "In a Simple Way I Love Ynu," in comes "Strong Woman Number" and "Put in a Package and Sold." And it is one measure of the show's success that its author-enmposers. Greichen Cryer and Nancy Ford, are able to write both types of song with equal

Feminism and Commercialism

What they have failed to manage is much of a book. We are told that it is Heather's birthday, introduced to ber manager (Ben Cross). who wants the act put back the way it was because it's more commercial that way, and that's about it for plot. The massive flaw in this is that in mid-70s America where the act is set, a feminist nightclub routine would in fact have been a vastly more commercial project than the old "soft" one, and any manager unable to realize that is a manager hardly worth bothering with which is presumably how the authors felt as they have him

shamble offstage midway through

the second half in pursuit of a suicidal wife.

But as there are no other characters save a backing group and a remarkably cheerful plants. (Suart Pedlar, natrily attired in a tweed hatt we are left with a solo routine with with occasional interruptions rather than an actual show. And because Cryer and Ford have a welcome if only occasional urge to parody the whole feminist theme. the message here gets to be more than a little schizoid. Diane Langton is never really allowed to make you believe that the act ever was or ever will be especially good, and when the score does finally take off we are already 80 minutes into a 90-minute show.

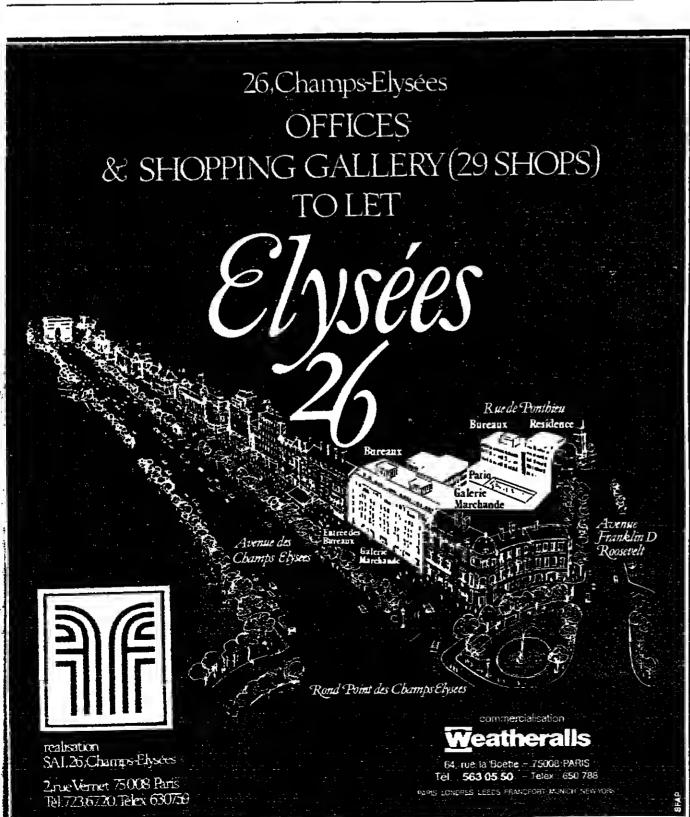
Seen without an interval, some-place where you could watch with a drink in your hand. I have a feeling this might be a very powerful show. Seen at the Apollo in two 45-minute sections with a long break, the power is somehow never quite there. The result is sort of firamatic concert, as effective on LP as enstage: a curiously untheatrical treatment of a very theatrical theme,

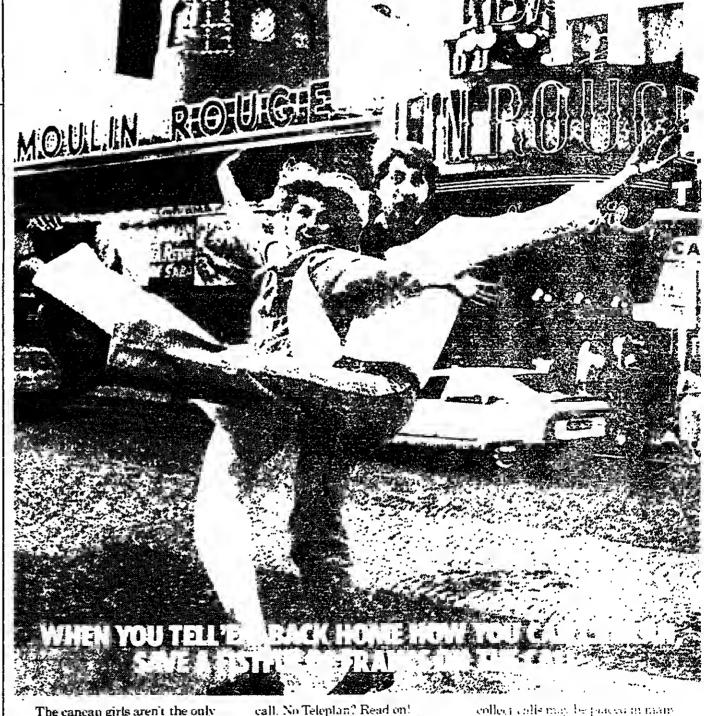
At the King's Head for a brief lunchtime season, Neil Titley had an interesting solo show about Os-car Wilde in his final Parisian months of exile. Anyone doing a solo Wilde still has to compete with the memory of Micheal Mac-Liammoir and those cascading Irish tones, What Titley wisely offers is less an impersonation than a summary of Wilde's last letters. It August, 1899. Oscar's friends are all in Trouville and his enemies all in Deauville, and a stay in Swizerland has been abandoned on account of the country being entirely populated by theologians and waiters. To the observation that all drama critics can be bought he adds, "and judging by their ap-pearance they can't be expensive."

There are some good jokes, plus a glimpse of the bitterness beneath them as the laughs shade down to a final dying despair and the awful realization that man at the last has only three choices; this world, the next world or Australia. Titley deserves a return visit to the London

Pope's Play to Be Filmed

Remers ROME — A play written by Pope John Paul II about the ups and downs of love and married life is to be made into a film, an Italian cinema company announced. The pope wrote "The Jeweller's Shop" in 1960 when he was bishop of





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Page 15 Thursday, April 9, 1981 **R

Halt to AT&T Suit Is the was a director Seagram Withdraws Bid for St. Joe Minerals New York Times Service NEW YORK — Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Tuesday withdrew its \$45 a-chare offer to buy St. Joe Minerals Corp., making Fluor Corp. th

retary Caspar Weinberger has ingly urged the attorney general dismiss the government's antiit lawsuit against American ephone & Telegraph Co., ac-ding to previously secret Senate

imony.

According to a transcript, Mr.

inberger told a closed-door sesa of the Senate Armed Service mmittee March 23 that he asked orney General William French ith to drop the case because the ty of the AT&T communicais network was important to ional security.

Later Defense Department irces denied that Mr. Weinger had urged the case beed, Reuters reported. They ipped, Remers reported. They is Mr. Weinberger expressed the ws of defense experts that a see disruption of AT&T could m the communications netrks provided by the company to armed forces. The Justice Department's six-

r-old antitrust suit against Mr. asks the court to break up company into several compet-entities. Trial of the case began

Mr. Weinberger told the Senate nel. "It seems to me essentialit we keep together this one numerications network we now ie, and have to rely on." He. ied: None of the systems are ng to be useful if we can't tie an together into an effective

in his testimony, Mr. Wein-ger said, "the American Tele-one & Telegraph network is the st important communications , we have to service our strategic

tems in this country."

Citing "problems" he saiduld result if the department ske up the network, Mr. Weinger said, "I have written to the orney general and urged very onely that the suit be dis-

xter, assistant attorney general charge of the antitrust division, dhe had not seen or heard of it. ss than an hour later Mr. Baxter d he had since obtained access

the letter, which he said had not en forwarded to him. He would . t characterize the letter's conats. Justice Department spokesan Thomas Decair said the letter as classified.

: I conclude by the end of the vest_ sked if he were considering dropthe lawsuit, he replie uat hasn't crossed my mind."

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THE REAL PROPERTY.

In contesting the Justice Depart-tent's lawsuit, AT&T has asserted court that breaking up the lecommunications giant could eaken U.S. military security. Mr. mith has removed himself from insideration of any lingation af-

COMPANY REPORTS

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of Pacific Telephone & Telegraph, an AT&T subsidiary, before becoming attorney general

Legislation Proposed

WASHINGTON (WP) - A Republican Senate coalition Tuesday introduced legislation that would modify a 1956 consent decree beeen AT&T and the government by permitting the Bell System to offer unregulated services.

The legislation was introduced by Sen. Robert Packwood, the Oregon Republican who is chairman of the Commerce Committee, and four other Republican committee members. It is likely to touch off intense debate between AT&T, competitors such as MCI Commumications Corp. and computer con-cerns opposed to legislative modi-fication of the landmark consent

Although the bill contains language asserting that the legislation is not intended to affect current antitrust cases, such as the Justice Department's case against AT&T the decree modification may raise questions about that move.

The legislation also would put Congress into the middle of a de-bate before a New Jersey court responsible for the decree. The legal fight concerns the Federal Communications Commission's authority to modify the Bell System structure despite the decree's lan-

guage.
Noting that court fight, Sen.
Packwood said that "in bight of these events; we believe it is important" to proceed with the legis-lation and schedule hearings as soon as possible.

In effect, the legislation adopts pieces of the FCC's "Computer II" decision, which requires AT&T to set up a separate subsidiary to offer competitive services, such as

data processing.
But, according to a summary reased by Sen. Packwood, the legislation would also bar AT&T from offering "mass media" or cabletelevision-type services through transmission facilities owned or controlled by the company or its

However, AT&T could provide electronic Yellow Pages, weather, not printed or electronic publications, such as newspapers, the bill summary said.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Tuesday withdrew its \$45-a-share offer to buy St. Joe Minerals Corp., making Fluor Corp. the

apparent winner in the bidding contest.

The more than \$2 billion offer by Seagram had been spurned by St.

Joe as too low. In late March, St. Joe announced that it had agreed instead to merge with Fluor, which is to would pay \$60 a share for the first 45 percent of St. Joe and exchange 1.2 of its own shares for each of the remaining St. Joe shares.

Hongkong & Shanghai Sees Merger Benefits

HONG KONG — Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.'s earnings and assets per share would increase about 15 percent in 1981 if its £498.3 million rival bid for Royal Bank of Scotland Group Ltd. succeeds, John

Boyer, deputy chairman of Hongkong, said Wednesday.

Noting that the Hongkong bid was considerably higher than last month's agreed bid by Standard Chartered Bank Ltd. for Royal Bank valued at about £334 million, Mr. Boyer said that if it had offered only 10 percent more it would have looked "like a spiteful counterbid, which we did not want to happen." The bid is 4 percent below net asset value and represents a fair offer for both Hongkong Bank and Royal Bank shareholders, he added.

BASF Sees No Upswing This Year

From Agency Dispatches
LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany — BASF, the West German chemical maker, said it has recorded an increase in new orders in the current year, but sees no improvement in the company's overall position. In reporting a decline in 1980 profits before tax of just over 25 percent for the group at 1.27 billion Deutsche marks and for the parent company at 744 million DM, BASF blamed the inroads on higher oil and gas prices. A spokeman said the 1981 outlook for sales and earnings appeared to offer no substantial improvement.

Statoil Forecasts Higher 1981 Profits, Sales

OSLO — The Norwegian state-owned Statoil group expects net profits of 1 billion kroner (\$184 million) this year after profits of 203 million kroner in 1980, managing director Arve Johnsen said Wednesday. Group external sales are forecast to rise to about 12 billion kroner in

1981 versus 8.6 billion kroner in 1980, he said, Mr. Johnsen also forecast group net profits to rise to about 3 billion kroner annually by the end of this decade, and sales to reach the 40-billion-korner level.

"Throughout the rest of the 1980s, increased revenue from Statfjord production will form the most important basis for the development of Statoil's profit, and at the same time it will yield significant income through taxes to the Norwegian state," he said.

Takeover Fight for MacMillan in New Round New York Times Service

TORONTO - A dispute Tuesday over corporate takeover rules could indicate that the tug-of-war for control of MacMillan Bloedel may not be about to end, despite a recommendation from MacMillan directors that shareholders accept the 62-Canadian-dollar (\$52), cash and shares offer of Noranda Mines of Toronto.

Both Noranda and British Columbia Resources Investment Corp., which kicked off the bidding for MacMillan on March 10 with an offer of 46 Canadian dollars, seek to raise their holding in MacMillan to 49 percent, B.C. Resources holds more than 20 percent at present and Noranda about 8 percent.

At an Ontario Securities Commission hearing in Toronto Monday, B.C. Resources challenged Noranda's buying tactics, leading to specula tion that it may yet raise its bid again. The commission ruled that neither side could buy MacMillan shares through private agreement purchases while their bids were in effect B.C. Resources has until Thursday to amend an earlier bid or to make a new offer.

as classified. "I doubt the attorney general ill be responding." Mr. Bacter aid. He said the department Electronics Reshapes Japan Tool Sector aid. He said the department ressenting events. AP-Dow Jones Germany, for example, climbed 75 TOKYO — The application of microelectronics to mechanical tools is revitalizing Japan's machine-tool business and is bringing new potential to electronics. Germany, for example, climbed 75 tunities abroad are even bigger. In 1979, for example, just 2 percent of the tools in use in the United The success of machine tools in use in the United The success of the United The Succes

Compact compniers can direct one tool or a group of them through complex metal-shaping mancuvers that can mean big savings in time and labor on the production line. They can direct in-dustrial robots in loading, unload-ing and tool-changing jobs that used to be done manually.

Already, the strong demand for such "smart" tools has sustained, m large part, a four-year boom that has seen Japan's machine-tool makers triple sales to the equiva-lent of \$3 billion a year. And most industry analysis say that is only the beginning, despite a sluggish world economy, which threatens to slow the sales spurt in the short-

more . so-called numerically controlled machine tools than any other country. Since 1975, sales of other country. Since 1975, sales of numerically controlled tools— which follow electronically set work programs—have jumped 7½ times to 340 billion yen (\$1.6 bil-lion) in 1980, Sales of such tools account for more than 50 percent of all of Japan's machine-tool sales, compared with 17.3 percent

Shifting Conditions

In the same period, production of numerically controlled tools grew ninefold. Analysts predict sales and output will grow 15 to 20 percent a year through the mid-

trolled tools is a response to shift-ing conditions in Japanese industry and a product of technological advances. Since the 1974-75 recession, manufacturers here have been on a capital spending binge to improve efficiency by cotting la-

bor and energy costs.
Impressed by the success of Ja-

frictions that may force the Japanese to rein in sales voluntarily, especially in Europe, where local competitors are calling for import restrictions. To case trade troubles and cement their positions in for-eign markets, leading Japanese tool makers now are liming up investments, sales tie-ups and other business links abroad, a trend in-dustry officials predict will contin-

The companies analysts rate among the best are large concerns among the best are large concerns
that already have geared production to the types of highly automated tools likely to be most in demand. This group includes Makino
Milling Machine Co., Okuma Machinery Works Ltd., Toshiba Machine Co., Mori Selki Ltd., Osaka

Tool builders cite massive new investments planned by automakers here and in the United States to maker smaller, more fuel-efficient cars as reasons for optimism. In Japan, the expected rapid growth of the aircraft industry also

will be a spur to new sales. Another reason for optimism is that despite the recent rapid growth in the value of numerically controlled tool sales, such equip-ment still accounts for just 12-3 percent of the machine tools in-

increase automation, speed and precision in expectation of brisker expansion at the top end of the market. One bot seller, analysts predict, will be numerically controlled machining centers - multi-purpose machine tools equipped with automatic tool changers. Production of machining centers jumped 83 percent in 1980 to 111.7 billion yen, or 33 percent of all numerically controlled tool ontput, after a 93 percent gain in 1979.

At the most advanced end of the technological spectrum, some elec-tronics and machine tool concerns are developing fully automated manufacturing systems. These generally consist of "cells" that combine one numerically controlled machine tool or more with industrial robots and central computer ized controls. They also include sensors that monitor quality standards, detect and diagnose problems and make adjustments during

the manufacturing process.

Most leading tool makers also are experimenting with improved monitoring systems. Currently, Japanese companies are using a wide variety of sensors, which use detection techniques ranging from analysis of ultrasonic sound transmissions to chemical and photoelectric monitoring.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 8, 1981, excluding bank service charges

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Bonn, Paris Join in Economic Plan

By John Tagliabuc

New York Times Service
BONN - West Germany and France Wednesday announced plans for a major international bond issue to fund measures in both countries to cut energy use and to stimulate long-term industrial investment.

The measures announced in Paris, at a news conference by Presi-dent Valery Giscard d'Estaing, were clearly an economic chapter of France's national election campaign, which ends early next month.

In a further sign of French-German economic cooperation, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the two countries have agreed to try to persuade the United States to reduce interest rates, Reuters reported

from Paris. [He said be and West German hancellor Helmus Schmidt bad decided to mak.** nt approach to the United States to cooperate in a program of progressive and continuous efforts to reduce interest rates. The French president said he expects it will take a long time to achieve results.)

The West German program was evidently a compromise between contending forces in the governing

On one side are members of the Social Democratic Party of Chan-cellor Schmidt who have increased appeals recently for government ction to boost investment and stem rising unemployment. On the other is a group of economic advis-ers, including Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, who opposed government action because of pos-sible inflationary effects and the added burden it could place on West Germany's balance of payments, which last year was beavily in deficit

In a joint announcement, both governments said two credit institutes, West Germany's Kreditanstalı Fur Wiederaufbau, a reconstruction loan corporation, and France's Credit National bank, would be empowered to float a series of bond issues, denominated in francs and Deutsche marks, in the next 18 months, Each institute is expected to raise the equivalent of \$2.9 billion.

The money will form the capital for loans the institutes will grant small and medium-sized business in both countries to enable them to invest in technology aimed at conserving energy, saving raw materials and increasing productivity.

It was not immediately clear, beyond the joint bond issue, to what extent, if any, the programs would be coordinated, and there was bankers and economists whether

the steps would be beneficial. At a news conference following cabinet meeting in Bonn, Mr Lambsdorff outlined a program designed to further cut energy consumption by promoting the use of new technology, such as heat pumps, solar heating and neigh-

borhood heating systems.

Mr. Lambsdorff said Bonn would also seek to speed up con-struction of utilities, including nuclear power plants. Other measures would be taken, he said, to ensure training of workers and retraining of unemployed workers.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, at a news conference, said France's \$2.9 billion would be placed in a special fund for financing investment credits for measures to conserve energy and raw materials, to introduce new industrial technology and improve productivity.

Mr. Lambsdorff said West Germany's measures did not constitute a pump-priming program. He said the country's economic indicators, which showed that the recession was slowing, did not point to the need for such a program. In-dustry orders, particularly from

abroad, increased in recent months, he said, as had industrial production and retail sales.

"I won't call it an upswing, but in many areas there is clear im-provement." Mr. Lambsdorff said. He said he expected West Germany's gross national product to stagnate or shrink by as much as I percent this year, adding that "the lower limit is the more probable." He forecast a 5 percent unemployment rate this year, about 1.2 mil-

pared with previous government forecasts of 4.5 percent. Mr. Lambsdorff did not say when the bond issues would be floated, but he indicated that the first subsidized loans would be available to business by May 1.

lion workers, and said inflation

would likely reach 5 percent, com-

The terms for the borrowings were not disclosed, but the subsidized loans are expected to be about 1 to 2 percentage points be-low market rates. Horst Schulmann, state secretary in the Finance Ministry, said companies could expect to receive long-term loans, of 18-year maturity, at an interest rate of 1014 to 1015 percent. It was understood interest rate subsidies, expected to amount to roughly \$28 million annually. al budget.

Member countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries can be expected to be the major buyers of the bond issue. Saudi Arabia has already committed itself to purchase an amount of West German securities in 1981 equivalent to its purchases last year, when it invested \$2.5 billion West German financial instru-

ments. Bankers and industry officials in West Germany expressed reserved skepticism toward the planned bond issue and accompanying measures.

Asked whether Bundesbank President Karl Otto Poehl, who atrended Wednesday's cabinet meeting, had commented on the plan, Mr. Lambsdorff said merely Mr. Poehl had "taken note of the measures.

Following the meeting. Mr. Poehl. reflecting remarks by other bankers in recent days, as details of the program were leaked to the public, told journalists he considered the program "somewhat unnecessary, but hardly damaging." He said he disagreed with the plan for extraordinary lending mea-

Wall Street Prices Edge Slightly Ahead

NEW YORK — Prices were slightly higher at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday. Trading was moderately active.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, a 1.35-point loser Tuesday after a 12.87-point plunge Monday, was up 0.54 to 993.43 at the close. Advances led declines, 858-656; among the 1,915 issues traded.

NYSE turnover amounted to about 48.2 million shares compared to the 44.5 million shares traded Tuesday Prices were higher in active trad-

ing of American Stock Exchange

Analysts said investors were recovering from the initial sbock they experienced when they real-ized the Fed plans to maintain a tight rein on credit. Investors bad believed the Fed intended to ease monetary policy until minutes of a Fed board meeting indicated the contrary.

The analysts said the market was stabilizing now that uncertainly over Fed policy had been clarified. They said the Fed, by sticking to its policy, has established credibility in its determination to re-Oil of California since the AMAX

duce inflation, even though inter- board decided not to support Soest rates may rise somewhat in the near term. In testimony before Congress.

Beryl Sprinkel. Treasury undersecretary for monetary affairs, said the administration will not "press the Fed to print money in order to temporarily hold down or depress short-term interest rates."

Mr. Sprinkel told the joint economic committee that printing too much money would "end up triggering higher inflation rates and higher interest rates.

He also said expects The admin-istration's economic policies to produce a firm dollar. He predicted possible declines in the price of gold. He said "if we correct domestic inflation-stagflation disease I expect the dollar to be firm most of the time.

In corporate news, AMAX said in London its first quarter earnings will be below \$140 million earned in the first quarter of last year. The company said that although 1981 results will not exceed last year's record earnings of \$470 million. they will be the second or third

best year in the company's history. The company also said it has

cal's offer for the company. Socal offered to buy the 80 percent of AMAX it does not now hold.

Oxy Pete Complaint

From Los Angeles. Occidental Petroleum said its North Sea earnings would be reduced by about \$32 million by Britain's proposed supplementary petroleum duty.

The company said in the annual report its earnings will be hurt "to a much greater degree" if other proposed changes in the British peiroleum revenue tax are adopted. Occidental said the taxes could cause it to curtail new North Sea investments.

Occidental also said its minerals division will report a \$15 million trading profit in the 1981 first quarter from the close out in January of the balance of its forward sales contracts for gold.

Last year, all of the division's earnings of \$109.4 million came from pre-tax trading profits of \$123.6 million on forward sales of silver and gold. The division's earnings this year will be reduced gold and silver prices continue declining, occidental said in the annual report.

APRIL 1981

NEW ISSUE

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Japan already makes and uses Kiko & Hamai Co.

five years ago.

The boom in numerically con-

Impressed by the success of Japan's productivity-first strategy, foreign manufacturers are turning increasingly to Japanese tool builders for equipment. Machine tool exports grew 30½ percent last year to 269.6 billion yen. Since 1975, foreign orders have more than quadrupled and account for about 40 percent of total sales. The export surge has focused on

The export surge has focused on the United States, where 1980 sales increased 51 percent from the year before to 106.8 billion yen, and on Europe, where percentage gains were even sharper. Sales to West

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Volume 2 includes Technical Specifications.

Volume 3 includes Typical eross Sections. Volume 4 includes Maps, Volume 5 includes Drawings of Typical Structures.

its desire to receive offers for the construction of Drainage Network, non-asphalted Roads and Structures serving 75 (Seventy-live) tube-wells for drainage of saline waters in Zone No 1 of the Lower Euphrates valley located between Deir El-Zon City and the Iraqi borders on the right bank of

Construction and equipping different Structures.

Construction of about 45 Kilometers of temporary roads for serving

Contract Documents can be bought from the Ministry of the Euphrates Dam. Malki St., Damascus for 1,000 fooe thousand) Syrian Pounds.

4- Information and Documents required to be submitted together with the bids:

a) Particulars about the financial capability of the bidding firm (its capital, available credits and supporting letters from banks dealing with

said firm, etc.).

b) Particulars about the technical competence of the bidding firm to carry out the works subject of this tender.

Number, qualifications and previous experience of the technical staff to be entrusted with the execution of the Project.

Number, type and specifications of the various equipment, machinery and means of transport to be used in the execution of the

- Explanatory note about the method to be adopted in executing the

5 - All offers and documents shall be submitted either in Arabic or in English.

6 The tender shall be accompanied with a provisional deposit equal to 600,000 (six hundred thousand) Syrian Pounds. Said deposit shall be in the form of cash deposit or a letter of Guarantee from a Syrian Bank or a loreign Bank approved by the Central Bank of Syria and accepted by the Administration.

7- Execution period for the works subject of this tender shall be 12 [twelve] months from the date of issuing the order to start work.

9. Tenderers should belonging to a country member of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (I.B.R.D.) while tenderers from Switzerland or Taiwan are exempted from this stipulation.

10. The date of June 11, 1981, at 2 P.M. is the deadline to receive tenders at the Ministry of the Euphrates Dam, Str. Malki, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic.

8 - The Administration is not bound to accept any or the lowest price offer.

various phases of the required works, with a suggested time-table for the execution of each. A certified list of similar projects already executed by the bidding firm, with confirming letters from the owners of the executed projects testifying that all obligations and works have been completed satisfactorily.

lenance of Drains, structures and Roads during the guarantee

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1) . Validity of tenders shall be 4 (four) months as from the last date for receiving tenders. 12 - Final Deposit Guarantee shall be: 5% (five percent) of the total value of the

13. Amount of liquidated damages for delay shall be 1% (one per thousand for every day of delay, but not fo exceed 20% (twenty percent) of the total value of the Contract.

The First session for the Bids opening will be held in the Ministry of the Euphralis Dam on Saturday, June 13, 1981, at 10:00 a.m.

Minister of the Euphrates Dam Dr. Eng. Yshis AL-KHAYER

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

quatritions shown below are supplied by the Forids listed with tracks whose quates are based on issue prices. The following fourte frequency of quatritions supplied for the HFT; (d)—daily; loutility; (r)—regularity; (l)—irregularity. Other Funds 6 14.27 6 2.41 1,531,A2 27,45 617,41 2164.54 114p 6125 22610 52610 57.575.00 57.575 DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT: id i Global Fund Lid.... Id i Global Int'i Fund ... W Houseman Hides NV ...
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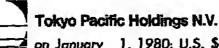
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Weekly net asset value



on January 1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42 6, 1981: U.S. \$93.39 on April

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

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(Continued on Page 18) Selected Over-the-Counter

James James

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27% Planting 1.76
27% Planting

Bache Bid Spreads Prudential's Roots

By Karen W. Arenson

New York Times Service. IEWARK, N.J. - Prudential mrance Co. of America, not itent to be both the largest life. ner and the largest private mey manager in the Umited ites, is seeking rapid expansion its financial services in its rently amnounced bid for the the Group, the fifth-largest re-brokerage firm in the country. Acquiring Bache will be a very nificant step in our strategic in to offer a broad range of fiacial services," said Robert A. ck, Prudential's 55-year-old, airman. "From our standpoint, s an extension of a program we

re already been on " For more than a decade, Pruntial has been actively expand-from its roots as a life insure company, and has flowered o a broad-based financial prodis and services operation with ficual sales, property and casu-y insurance. It had tried, unsucfully, to buy several mutual id companies and a regional kerage. But none of its moves sful or otherwise — has aveyed its intent as dramatically its \$385-million bid for Bache. s \$32-a-share tender offer ex-

es April 17.)
The Bache acquisition will ust the insurance company, th \$60 billion in assets, into up competition with the likes of mill Lynch and Citibank

Some Skenticism

Whether Prudential will succeed pushing Bache into the forefront Wall Street is an open question, ecutives of other financial instiions say that they admire Pru-atial's boldness, but are dubious but the chances for success. Coy Ekhind, president and chief cutive officer of the Equitable e Assumance Society of the urply cyclical nature of the secu-es industry and said that Pru-atial "has got a tiger by the tail." And a chief executive officer at. other major insurance company, o asked not to be identified. d: "I don't think there's anyng in it for Prudential in the

By Patrick Boyle

Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT - On the day after

emorial Day in 1978, Ford Mo-

r's top executives met to give fi-

al approval to the new designs at were to carry the automaker to the era of the small car.

Henry Ford 2d; then chairman,

id never been enthusiastic about

sking millions of dollars on new.

odels without some confidence

With gasoline selling at the time r only 63 cents a gallon and the panese facing trouble selling nall cars, Mr. Ford did what any

inservative manager might do

ith his family's business - be cut

e program in half, agreeing with e part be felt the firm could adily afford and postponing the dance, which would have forced.

ord to borrow nearly \$1 billion. As a result, Ford is now on its

nees after being socked by an un-

cely combination of national and

ternational events that only

comsayers were predicting in Ford Motor said Wednesday it pects a loss in the first quarter eater than the \$316 million in the

surth quarter of 1980, but it ex-

ects the loss to be substantially arrowed in the second quarter, cuters reported from New York.

[Ford in a preliminary pros-ctus for Ford Motor Credit's

anned \$200 million offering of otes, estimated that it had a

orldwide pre-tax loss to the first

narter about the same as in the

surth quarter, but an after tax ss greater than to the fourth narter because of reduced bene-

ts from loss carrybacks and in-

eased taxes on foreign earnings. [Ford said any significant im-rovement to results in the longer

rm will depend, among other ings, upon higher industry vol-mes and an increase in its share

the car market over the first uarter of 1981. Should there be o such improvement, Ford said s ability to continue to develop

ew products over the longer term

tay be impoired, adversely affect-

Ford is not headed for bank-

uptey, for the company still has

ne of the strongest overseas oper-

ig its competitive position.]

at the cars would be profitable.

genius, since there are significant changes going on in the financial marketplace."

Prudential's top executives seem oblivious to the criticism, and appear to be relishing the prospect of fresh competition.

"We've never said we have to be

No. 1 in everything we do," re-marked David Sherwood, Prudential's 58-year-old president. "But we are uncomfortable when we are not No. 1, and I'm sure that will

apply to Bache." be said.

The company that Prudential is trying to acquire has long been craticized for putting internal office politics ahead of operational efficiency and profitability.

In recent years, Harry A. Jacobs, Bache's chairman and

chief executive, has brought some stability to the firm. But last year's stunning failure by the Hunt brothers of Dallas to meet quickly many millions of dollars in Bache margin calls during the collapse in the silver market — a situation that called into question the firm's very survival - and Bache's recent preoccupation with defending itself against a potential takeover by the Belzberg family of Canada, have raised questions about management capability and direction

Although it has pledged to leave Bache's identity intact, Prudential is confident that it can improve the picture at Bache.

at the firm.

"We believe that the present management can improve its oper-ations significantly," said Frank Hoenemeyer, vice chairman and chief investment officer at Prudential. "With stable ownership and strong financial resources, they can do many things that will be profitable in the long run, though maybe not in the short run. They can build for the future without having to worry about next month's earnings or next year's

earnings. A year from now, if all goes ac-cording to plan, Bache will be all but invisible on Prudential's balance sheet, just another \$385 million of stocks and bonds to the Prudential's immense portfolio. And despite the cyclical nature of the securities business, Mr. Beck said, Prudential hopes over the long term to be able to realize a 12 to 15 percent rate of return on its

The Future at Ford Looks More Compact

so far behind General Motors in

committing to smaller cars that

few observers believe it can contin-

ne to compete with GM across the

Healthier Than Chrysler -

much better shape than Chrysler.

In considering whether to grant wage concessions to Ford, the

United Anto Workers concluded

that the company could double its

\$4.3 billion in current debt before

it would be as bad off as Chrysler. But Ford's outlook is grim.

Even with the recent round of

price rebates on cars, Ford was un-

able to stir much toterest in its

models while GM and Chrysler set sales records. Ford's sales in

March were down 5.3 percent from a year ago while GM had a 12 per-

cent sales gain and Chrysler's sales were up 21 percent.

A recent independent study of

Ford for an overseas competitor predicts that the company will lose nearly \$8 billion over the next five years to North America unless executives take drastic action to close

plants and eliminate some car

lines. And those losses will be only

partially offset by profits from the

company's strong overseas opera-tions, the study predicts, leaving the company to the red until 1984.

The company lost \$2.8 billion

on its U.S. operations to 1980 be-fore tax credits reduced the loss to

\$2 billion. At the same time, Ford

\$631 million.

d an overseas pretax profit of

As a result, analysts and con-

sultants who have studied the com-

pany's operations predict that

Ford will in the near future be-come less of a U.S. company. It

will be forced to import engines, transmissions and even completed vehicles from foreign factories as it

tries to reduce costs and close the

gap between what it can build and what the public wants to buy. Ford's U.S. car sales last year

were half of what they were to

1978. Since 1977, Ford has seen its domestic share of each segment of

the U.S. market - from subcom-

pact to full size — decline sharply, and its total share of the U.S. mar-

Analysts agree that Ford is to

full line of vehicles.

ations of any world auto manufac-turer, But at home, Ford has fallen so far behind General Motors in GM held onto a 46 percent

Gas Pipeline Is Sought By Norway

OSLO — The Norwegian government is to ask Storting (parliament) to approve a proposed pipe-line project to enable North Sea natural gas to be landed at Kaar-stoenear Haugesund io west Norway, Energy Minister Arvid Johanson told a press conference Wednesday.

Gas from the Norwegian sector of the North Sea has been piped to Britain and West Germany for years but never as far as Norway

An official for Ministry of Petroleum and Energy said the system will cost an estimated 12.5 billion kroner (\$2.3 billion). Under the project, proposed by

the Statijord group project, a new pipeline company will be establish-ed which will own and operate the The major participant with 60 percent will be the state-owned

company, Statoil, which will be re-sponsible for the construction and operation of the system. Other participants will be Elf Agnitaine Norge with 10 percent, Norsk Hydro Produksjon 8 per-cent percent, Mobil 7 percent, Exxon's Esso Exploration and Production Norway with 5 percent each, Total Marine Norsk 3 per-

cent, and Saga Petroleum 2 per-Separately, the government re-ported that Norway's real gross national product growth on an annual basis will be almost haived to 2.5 percent to the five-year period 1980-85 from 4.6 percent growth in the preceding 1975-80 five-year pe-

The forecast for both periods tocludes total value of goods and ser-vices related to Norway's oil and gas sector.

The government added that in view of the present international economic slowdown, not even higher revenue from offshore industries could prevent slower growth than in the previous five

The government said that oil and gas production of 90 million tons of oil equivalents a year, its stated production ceiling, still stands as an illustration of moderate exploitation of North Sea re-

share during those years, despite increasing foreign competition.

In contrast, Ford has kept its 9.4

percent share of the market out-side the United States, despite

stiffer competition from the Japa-

nese. Ford surpassed Peugeot in

1980 to become the largest truck

maker in Europe and Ford sells more cars in Britain than any other

cent of the U.K. market. Ford sells

more vehicles outside its home

market than any other automaker, well ahead of GM, Toyota and

Ford'a British subsidiary said

Wednesday in its annual report that 1980 group pretax profit fell to £226 million from £386 million

the previous year on sales of £2.92 billion against £3.19 billion in

But Ford's U.S. outlook is not

bright. Though Ford insists that it

plans to remain a full-line pro-ducer at home, the company has already begun to shift certain man-ufacturing operations abroad to take advantage of lower wage

rates, and this process will contin-

Harold Poling, Ford's executive vice president in charge of North

American operations, said sharp wage and benefit reductions by the

United Auto Workers will be nec-

essary to keep the automaker from

buying even more components

overseas — primarily from its Jap-anese affiliate, Toyo Kogyo. Ford owns 25 percent of TK and the

two jointly build a car to Australia.

Mr. Poling, a 30-year Ford veteran who played a key role to res-

toring the company's European operations to health in the 1970s,

believes the Japanese have a \$1,200 to \$1,500 per vehicle cost advantage over U.S. manufacturers, largely because of lower wages.

"My objective is of ind a way to be cost compatitive and to get the

be cost competitive and to put the products to the United States and inerefore keep the jobs here," Mr. Poling said in a recent toterview.
"But if we can't accomplish that,

then I'm not ready to go out of business. I'll move to the place

where I can get the product at a

competitive cost."

manufacturer, capturing 30

Volkswagen

1979.]

Los Angeles Times Service NEW YORK - What one critic labels a "war between the states" is heating up as development-minded public officials aggressively court the banking industry and other types of financial institutions.

Delaware fired the opening vol-

ley recently when it overhauled its lending laws — instantly fashioniog one of the most pro-banking environments in the nation. The target was New York, home of the center banks. Last February, Delaware wiped

out usury ceiling. It permitted rates on consumer loans to fluctu-ate with the market. And, most importantly, taxes on bank earnings of more than \$30 million were set at one-tenth the combined city and state tax rates in New York. "What we're trying to do in Del-aware is to diversify our economic

base," says Gov. Pierre S. duPont. "We're primarily dependent on ag-riculture, chemicals and autos. Two of those are highly cyclical in-

Banking, he says, "is the kind of dustry we're looking for. The initial response has been to Delaware's liking. New York's Chase Manhattan Corp., the nation's third-largest bank, has committed itself to handle all new consumer credit business through the

state. New York-based J.P. Morgan & Co., which operates fifth-largest Morgan Gugranty Trust, plans to open a commercial lending subsidiary in the state with assets of at least \$4 billion. Credit operations of retailers

Venezuela Planning To Restructure Debt

MADRID - Venezuela plans to restructure its \$8.6 billion of short-term debt into medium-term credits over the next three years, Plan-

ning Minister Ricardo Martinez said Wednesday. Attending the Inter-American Development Bank's annual meeting, he said there has been no decision on whether Veneznela will proceed with a \$3-billion jumbo credit, widely anticipated by bankers in the Euromarket, to finance the restructuring.



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APPOINTMENT





GABY TOUMA

The National Bank of Canada announces the appointment of Gaby Tourna to the position of Vice-President. International Commercial Operations.

Mr. Touma will assume respon sibility for the Bank's domestic international operations. 25 well as its commercial relations correspondents worldwide. Mr. Touma was formerly Manager of the International Commercial Operations Department.

State Officials in U.S. Battle for Banking Businesses Diminutive Delaware Tries to Become a Luxembourg By Martin Baron

and finance companies also are and finance companies also are being sought. One aide to the Del-aware governor has talked expan-sively of turning the state into "the Luxembourg of the U.S. for bank-

ing and financing."
While Delaware is a "Luxembourg" in size, the rest seems an exaggeration, considering that banks in other financial centers are not nearly as disgruntled as the New York majors. But there is no doubt that Delaware's Financial Center Development Act has stirred controversy, sniping and considerable political reaction in husiness centers of the Northeast.

One banker flatly declares, "Warfare is breaking out." Muriel Siebert, New York's state hanking superintendent, has complaind that "if states keep ing laws to steal banking jobs from other states, it could have an adverse effect on the entire bank-

Anthony Solomon, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New

York, has cautioned banks against weakening their home base as an international banking center.

مكذا من الأصل

Earlier. New Jersey's governor signed into law various bills that lifted the usury ceiling on most consumer loans and permitted a \$15 fee on credit cards.

In Pennsylvania, another Dela-ware neighbor, banks and other credit-issuing firms such as re-tailers and finance companies are lobbying hard for more favorable lending laws. Pennsylvania has a 15-percent interest ceiling on consumer loans and does not permit credit card fees. Major Pennsylvania banks have

threatened to move credit card operstions to Delaware if they do not get relief, but the state's treasurer has countered with a threat to remove state deposits from any bank that takes such action. "I think the state of Pennsylva-

nia ought to face up to the issues before them and remove the usury limits," says Thomas Shriver, exec-

utive vice president of the Pennsylvania Bankers Association. "Then, you wouldn't have this war be-

tween the states." Delaware's governor recently visited bank executives in Illinois and California, seeking to interest them in establishing major subsidi-aries in his state. While bankers are clearly delighted to see states competing for their presence, Cali-fornia and Illinois majors seem un-likely to take up Gov. duPont's in-

California has no usury limit on credit cards, and Illinois' 18-per-cent cap is not considered terribly rous. Both states allow fees on credit cards. And banks in neither state would reap much tax benefit by setting up units in Delaware.
"We don't see any particular advantage to having a presence in Delaware," says John Duffy, exec-

utive vice president of Security Pa-cific National Bank in Los Ange-An attorney at a major Chicago bank described any attractions as

While New York recently removed usury limits, its banks could experience a big advantage in terms of taxes if they made the move. Banks in New York City pay a 13.8-percent tax on earnings to the city and a 12-percent tax to

In contrast, banks earning less than \$20 million on their Delaware operations would pay a tax of 8.7 percent. The tax would be scaled down to 2.7 percent for bank oper-ations that earn more than \$30

million. Delaware-based banks are unaffected since none earns more than

A Correction

The Petro-Lewis Eurobond indexed to the price of oil, reported Wednesday, incorrectly stated there was an upper limit on how high the price of oil could climb. In fact, the index to the price of oil is open ended. is open ended.

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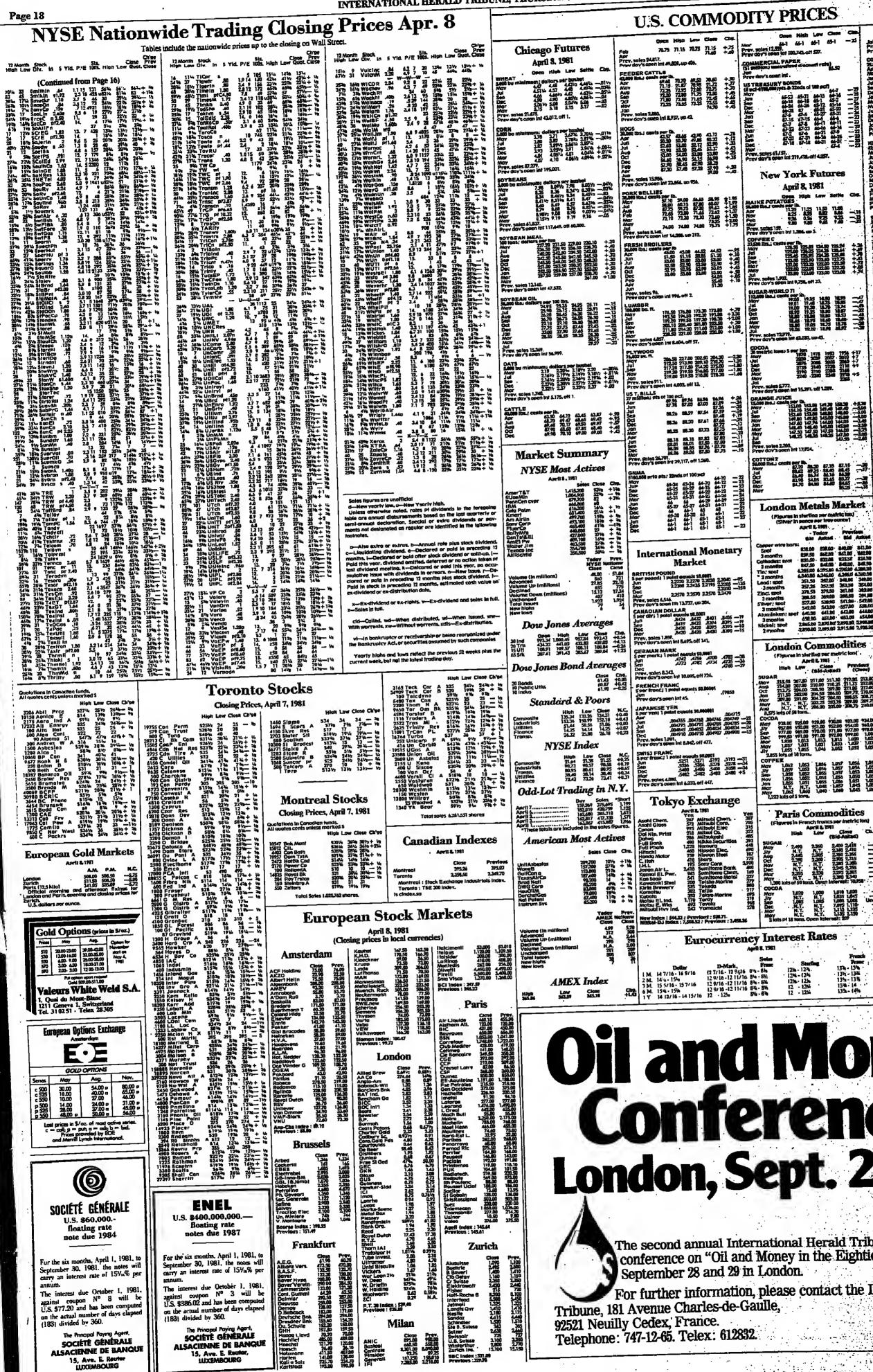
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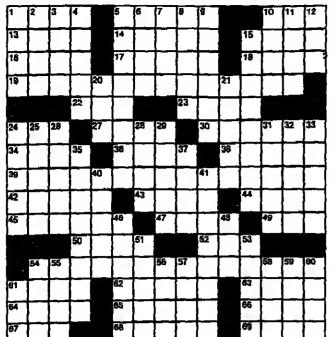
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Middle Rest: 1223KHz and 227M Medium Wave. 25.60, 21.716, 17.776, 15,310, 11,760, 9.410, 7.140, 6.120 and 3,990 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 42, 49 and 75 meter bands. Southerty Asia: 1413KHz and 272M Madilum Wave. 25.530, 21.550, 17.770, 15.310, 11.730, 9.004, 7.180 and 4.195 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 17, 25, 31, 41 and 48 meter bands. East and South East Asia: 25,650, 17,790, 15,310, 11,865, 7,578, 6,195 and 3,915 KHz in the 11, 14, 19, 25, 31, 48 and 75 mater bands. Also for Singapore only: 82,908 KHz VNF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Vaice of America brooksasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different reviews.

rn Edrage: KP2 15,45, 7,225, 6,860, 5,955, 3,980, 3,197, 792, 11,760, 9,760, 1,296 in the 197, 41.1, 49.5, 1,7,251 (medium wave), 3,79 (medium wave), 25.5, 30,7 and 232 (medium wave) meter bands. Ministe East: KHz 15.205. 11,915, 9,760, 7,200, 6,840, 1,340 in the 19,7,25.2,30.7, 41.7, 41.7, 236 meter bands. East Asia and Pecific: KHz 17,220, 17,740, 15,270, 11,760, 9,770, 26,000, 4,110 and 1,575 on the 14, 14.9, 19.6, 25, 30.7, 11.5, 49.2, 190 meter bands.

South Aska: KHz 91,540, 17,740, 15,265, 11,915, 9,760, 7,105 on the 13,5, 16,6, 19,7, 25,2, 30,7 and 42,2 meter bands. Atrico: KHz 26.040, 21,660, 17,670, 15,330, 11,915, 9,7467,280, 6,125, 5,995, 2,990 on the 11,5, 13,6, 14,6, 19,6, 25,2, 30,8, 41,2, 49, 50, 75,2 meter bonds.

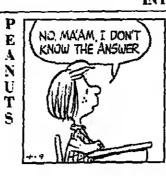
U.K. Legislators Are Never Drunk On Duty — It's Against the Rules

The Associated Press LONDON - British legislators are never drunk oo duty, and that's

The statement was made Tuesday by the Speaker of the House of Commons. George Thomas, a lifelong tectotaler, after a member of the House of Lords accused fawmakers in the lower chamber House of Commons of almost "perpetual drunkenness."

Lord Avebury, himself a former member of the Commons, told a conference in Liverpool oo alcoholism Monday that the long hours at Westminster and the 12 bars open when the Lords and Commons are sitting are a temptation to have one drink too many, and even more. The lords drink less, he added.

Angered by the remarks, legislator Arthur Lewis raised it with the speaker as a point of order. Amid laughter. Mr. Lewis said: "You and I know there are a few members who do have a drink occasionally, but never is anyone drunk in this place because it is against the rules."



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WE'RE SINGIN HAPPY BIRTHDAY AT OUR FROGS FUNERAL 'CAUSE IT'S THE ONLY SONG WE ALL KNOW."

BOOKS

THE TEMPTATION OF SAINT ANTONY

By Gustave Flaubert. Translated with introduction and notes by Kitty Mrasovsky. Cornell University Press. Illustrated. 293 pp. S17.50.

Reviewed by John Leonard

TT is a well-known story. Flaubert has just finished the first version of his "The Temptation of Saint Antony." He is pleased with himself. He thinks he has hatched a French "Faust." He reads it aloud to two of his friends. The reading aloud, from midday to 4 p.m. and from 8 p.m. to midnight, takes him four days. When he is done, his friends advise him to burn the manuscript. Why, they want to know, can't he write more like Bal-

Of course, he didn't burn the manuscript, bot he did spend the next 25 years, off and on, revising it. It still isn't "Faust"; it isn't even "Madame Bovary," Imagine, if you can, reading William James' "Varieties of Relig-ious Experience" while under the influence of LSD. When the Devil, who talks for the most part rather like Spi-noza, tells Lust, "I alone make you serious," we are in the realm of slap-

Kitty Mrosovsky's translation is the first new one in English in half a cen-tury. It is as breezy as Lafcadio Hearn's, and much more useful to students and scholars because of the comprehensive critical notes. Flaubert, as usual, had done his homework. The breadth of his reading amazes, but then, 19th-century writers felt that they had to read everything: 20th-century writers too often seem to feel that reading anything will com-promise them in their splendid singu-larity. And Mrosovsky appears to have consulted all that Flanbert saw.

A Model of Intelligence

Her long introduction is a model of mielligence. She insists on the cruelty. the sensuality and the mesmerism in Flanbert. His fascination with mad-oess, dreams and hallucinations seems to owe as much to the Romanticism of his century as it does to his putative epilepsy. If the hermaphrodite to befound in the first version of "The Temptation" is missing from the last. and so is the sacrificial bleeding of a child he may have been worned about the censor; then again, perhaps his religious convictions deepened, aithough I for one refuse to take senously the face of Jesus Christ in the middle of the sun which was Flanbert's ultimate revision of his "Metaphysical Howi."

Mrosovsky also has some firm fun

with the various critical readings of "The Temptation." It is a Rorschach test. Valery found St. Antony so "morally passive" that he sement, like the Queen of Sheba, to pinch him Proust complained of the absence of fine metaphors, although "the only sound is the tick of tarantolas" strikes me as a good try. Sartre argued that a "first or idealist negation of the real engenders, disappointed, negation through a ludicrous ultramaterial-ism," and it may be just as well that Sartre couldn't finish his study of Flaubert. The semiologists, of course, are baving a field day. For Michel Foucault, the "crudite onanism" of door for Mallarme, Joyce, Roussel, Kafka, Pound and Borges: The library is ablaze." Between the introduction and the

critical notes, unfortunately, there is "The Temptation." Flaubert's St. Antony is not the good guy we meet in the standard accounts. He is somehow greedy for goodness; acquainted with masochism, and terribly busy in the Egyptian desert. He might say, as Lust does in the first version, "if only, for feeling, I had hands all over my body! If only, for kissing. I had lips at the ends of my fingers!" He is tempted by everybody who was anybody in the religious and mythologies of an-tiquity, from Helen of Troy to the Buddha, from Sheba to Jupiter, from Isis to the Unicorn. Gnosticism shows up, and so does science. There are the Seven Deadly Sins, the Beasts of the Sea, Tertullian, Constantine and Pyg-mies. Gods are seized with vertigo and stars invariably "pulsate."

As Faust sought the Mothers, s Flaubert's St. Antony seeks the molecule; he would, failing throug empry space, "get down to the depth of matter" — Wave my trunk, two my body, divide myself up, to be in side everything as plants do, flow like water, vibrate like sound, gleam like light, to carl myself into every shap to penetrate each atom." What all the has to do with the conclusive image o Jesus Christ on the face of the sun

can't imagine.

The surgeon's son who would, be tween temptations, write that master piece of Realism, "Madame Bovary. is not much in evidence here. Then are too many lips at the ends of his fingers. Herbert Spencer grapple with Spinoza in the desert, under the pulsating stars while tarantulas tick Some of this is almost, but not quite as ridiculous as Chateaubriand "Howl, dance, writhe!" Bacchus tell us; "untie the tiger and the slave! Smi your savage reeth into flesh!" Wearing black masks, brandishing tambon rines, pelting each other with shells gobbling raisins and strangling a be goat, we tear Bacchus apart.

Well, reality was hard on the 19th century imagination, and it may hav been necessary, as Sartre said, for the artist to "irrealize" himself and be come "the gigantic depository of the Spinozistic substance" know in the 20th century as its negs tion, the ever-popular Void.

John Leonard is on the staff of Thi

Gault-Millau **Warns About** U.S. Food

United Press International
PARIS — Put Dracula in some U.S. restaurants for six months "and his sharp seeth will fall out and he will be know nothing more than how to suck

yoguit through a straw."
Such is the werdier of Henry Gault
and Christian Millan, the French food
and restaurant critics. Their first book
on the New York food scene, "Guide New York," advises French tourists in the United States to "go out on the streets to see the fat people, stuffed from infancy with super, gassy drinks. flour and superfluous vitamins. It is not by chance that American dentists are the best in the world."

But it also says that hope is in sight. Twenty years ago, one ate hideous dishes in New York but today there are at least a dozen French inspired restaurants which transplanted in Eu-In an interview, Gault added, "Lit-, "....

tle by little American cooking is being. decolonized," meaning not just copy ing foreign dishes. "In 20 or 50 years." there will be a true American cuisine. ... different from all the others. As of " now there is no true American cuisine." . It is abnormal that Americans. ve to foreigners the exclusive right --to feed them."

The book says that for a long time "the idea that Americans could produce something good to cat or drink made us length; but California wines now are superb." But the book is hard on U.S. cating habits.

"From ketchup to cake mix from Jell-O to peanut butter, sauces of the ... white give, trembling gelatins, fish croquettes — is it possible that 225 million humans among the most talented in the world accept gaily to cat such horrors?

"It's not just that American food is so bad, but that most Americans believe it is very good. Advertising per-suades them. American masses have lost all contact with natural flavors."

monds, making the situation clear to everyone. This contract would have

failed by one trick, a satisfactory re-sult for East-West whether or not they

were doubled. But South ventured

four hearts with a suit-that would give

pleasure to a poker player who did.

ed the game in straightforward fash-ion, but East and West-found a more

complex way to take four tricks. The

opening lead was the heart three, the

right choice from such a holding in

the trump suit. The declarer won in

dummy and surrendered a club to West. Another trump lead drove out, the remaining high honor in dummy, and South played clubs, ruffing the

Dummy was entered with a spade lead to ruff another club, and another

spade lead to dummy left this posi-

10

WEST

OK 1063

V10:

NORTH . **664**

PAST

439

not count his cards.

Diamond leads would have defeat.

By Alan Truscott

BRIDGE_

ONE of the more exotic conventions met with in modern tournament play is called "Crash." It is a conventional defense to a strong artificial club opening, and the overcall-ing side designates three calls that will show certain two-suited hands: the same color, the same rank or the same shape — which may mean clubs and hearts or spades and diamonds. How this is arranged in detail varies

with the partnerships involved. On the diagramed deal, East's overcall of one heart showed suits of the same shape. Now, as always happens with this convention, the other players had to guess which suits East held. West's ump to three diamonds showed that he was willing to play that contract if East held spades and diamonds, but was prepared for hearts or clubs if his.

partner retreated When North doubled to show extra strength, East raised to four dia-

NORTH (D) PAK2 A 10984 WEST AJ9753 **▽J103** PQ AAQJ75 AKQ65 SOUTH 472 Neither side was vilhera ding: 16, Dbl. 40

West led the heart three.

SOUTH **798** ♦842 The defense now found the right

road. On the last club they both threw a diamond, with West contributing the ten. When the diamond nine was led from dummy. East played the queen, allowing his partner to over-take and lead his trump namer for down one

ockets Beat Spurs, 107-98; eltics, Bucks and Suns Win

ANTONIO, Texas - The on Rockets continue to use arenas for playoff launch-

whipping the National hall Association champion ingeles Lakers twice in the to win their mini-series, the is continued as kings of the ere Tuesday night by upset-te San Antonio Spurs, 107take the opening game of best of seven Western Cone semifinal series.

in Murphy staked Houston first-half lead and Robert made the key shots that I the Rockets hold off San io down the stretch after ng a 13-point lead with six

an Antonio spert narrowed ficit to 10, but Reid hit a r to slow down the come-id. After the Spurs ran off 6 nt points to cut the deficit to ith four minutes remaining, in another jumper that end-Midwest Division champi-

s magnificent," said Rocket Del Harris of the victory. e-asked a lot of effort from gyers on rebounding and de-and they're giving it." The as limited San Antonio to ercent shooting while hitting

aston all-star center Moses se, who averaged 31 points in aree game series with the scored 25 points - but it 5 points in the second quar-Murphy, the veteran 5-foot-d, that proved to be the de-

fon't know if you could say not were lackadasical," Murid. "I thought we just played basketball. I think san Antespected us. I don't think hought they would come in all over us. Still, I think you * e a different San Antonio

omorrow."
phy finished with 23 while aultz added 18. George Ger-ced the Spurs with 30 points on Brewer chipped in 18.

Celtics 106, Bulis 97 " loston, Nate Archibald and

t Parish combined for 21-early as the Celtics raced to lead in the game's first 81/2 es and breezed to a 106-97 oh over Chicago to take a 2-0 n their Eastern Conference

hibald and Parish each finwith 27 points, and even

NBA Playoffs

SHARPINALS (SINTERSONN) MASTERNA COMPERMICE Milyaphya Wi. Philamania (Series Hed. 1-2) Hadelohia 125. Alivenicae 122 Nacutee 109, Philadelohia 79 Naciolohia ut Alivenicae 2 — Philodelphia of Mirecphia 17 — Milmouline of Philodelphia 17 — Milmouline of Philodelphia 19 — Milmouline of Philodelphia Chicago vs. Baston (Beston lands ser ins. 2-0)

(Bestel lands refer 242 - 40

- Bestel 124, Chicago 199

- Bestel 106, Chicago 77

10 — Bestel 106, Chicago 77

10 — Bestel 107, Chicago 12

- Marchago at Sestel

- 17 — Chicago at Sestel

- 17 — Chicago at Sestel

- 18 — Chicago at Sestel

- 19 — Chicago at Sestel

- 10 — Houstel 107, Son Autorio 10

- Houstel 107, Son Autorio 10

- 10 — Houstel 107, Son Autorio 10

8- Konsos City of Phi

four quarters like that together some night, because then you'd have the perfect game," he said. "Archibald played a real heady and gutty game, and Parish was

The Celtics, winners of seven of their eight games against the Bulls this season, cooled off the Chicagoans, who had entered the series with a 10-game winning streak.

Larry Bird added 12 points for

the Celtics and Cedric Maxwell 10, the only two other Boston scorers in double figures. Reggie Theus led the Bulls with 21 points, 13 in the fourth quarter, while Artis Gil-more added 19.

Bucks 109, 76ers 99

In Philadelphia, Marques Johnson and Mickey Johnson split 16 fourth-quarter points as Milwankee broke a 77-77 tie and went on to even up its Eastern Conference semifinal at one game apiece with a 109-99 victory over

Philadelphia led, 87-82, on Bobby Jones' layup with 8:42 remaining, but the Bucks scored the next 8 points — including a field goal and two free throws by Brian Winters to take a 90-87 lead with 6:59 left

After Jones, who led Philadelthia with 22 points, sank two free throws, Milwankee scored 8 of the next 10 points, 4 by Mickey John- game of the series.

son, to take a commanding 98-91 advantage with 4:36 to go.

"We can't get too ecstatic about winning in Philadelphia," said Marques Johnson, "It's just one game, and this figures to be a long series because these are two very good teams. We've had two tough games, but it will probably pick up when we go to Milwaukee. Philadelphia doesn't want to leave there down 3-1, so I think our next game

will be even more intense than Suns 102, Kings 80

In Phoenix, the Suns, who along with San Antonio had received a first-round playoff bye after winning its division, trounced Kansas

City, 102-80.
Phoenix pulled away from a 51-46 halftime lead to an 87-60 margin with 8:01 to play and coasted home. Included in that surge was a run of 14 consecutive points and another 8-2 spurt in which all eight Sun points were scored by Len (Truck) Robinson.

Guards Walter Davis and Dennis Johnson led Phoenix with 16 points apiece while forward Reggie King scored 16 for Kansas

City.
Ous Birdsong, the Kings' high-scoring guard, suffered a badly sprained right ankle late in the third quarter and had to be helped from the court. He was listed as doubtful for Wednesday's second



Rockets' Mike Dunleavy, in full cry, beats Spurs' George Johnson to a rebound. Houston won Tnesday's playoff game, 107-98.

Augusta Set to Humble the Masters

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service AUGUSTA, Ga. - Finally, after 11 years of too often mischibbing, then stewing in his own ruices over the consequences, Johnny Miller decided it was time to put his mind at ease and appearances be darned.

So, on Monday, Miller did what he had been daydreaming about for years: He brought a 100-foot tape measure and, during his first practice round for this year's Mas-ters, which begins Thursday, measured every inch of the deceiving Augusta National course.

"Man, is my right arm tired from winding and unwinding that steel tape," groaned the former U.S. Open champion in quest of his first Masters title. "But I finally know the exact distance on every shot. Everybody's within two or three yards of the right yardage by pacing, but, I think, a couple of yards is the difference between a six-foot putt and a 12-foot putt."

No Dope

So, Mr. Miller, how long, for instance, is the famous 12th hole, the diabolical short iron over Rae's Creek on the world's most famous

Miller smiled with faint satisfaction. "I'm not tellin"."

There is no other famous golf course in the world where yardage, club selection and the subtleties of wind and weather are so important as at the Masters. Nowhere else is a man forced to stand in the fairway so long and think so hard about what stick he will use and how hard he will swing it. Above all, there is no place else where a bad decision is so severely and consistently punished.

Three-time champion Gary Player has aptly called it "a course built for drama. "Augusta National is many

things, but above all, it's a secondshot placement course - a premier iron golf course," said veteran Dayou're trying to decide between two clubs, what is at stake is perhaps one shot, if that much," said PGA Tour Commissioner Deane Beman, "That is, if you pick the right club, you have a chance for a birdie, while if you choose wrong but still hit a decent shot, you'll have a rontine 30- or 40-foot two-

putt for a par. "At Angusta, that's completely different. The difference between, say, a 6-iron and a 7-iron is often two shots, and sometimes three



Gary Player . . . 'o course built for drama.'

shots," said Beman. "The reward is the same — a good chance for a birdie. But the punishment is much worse. If you misclub by just one club, you're definitely looking at a bogey, and often a double bo-

Contender John Mahaffey put "Every good course has a couple of holes where everybody talks about the tough decisions to make in club selection. But here, there are 13 or 14 boles like that,"

Ask a score of players here to name the hole on which they perennially face the toughest shotmaking and club-selecting decision and the results are shocking: No-body agrees on anything, and 11 different boles are cited as "toughest," with a couple of others getting honorable mention.

That's the way Bobby Jones wanted it. Off the tees, his 7,000yard course demands great length with the proviso that you place the ball in the proper half of the huge, almost unmissable fairways that full pros into carelessness. If the tee shots here favor muscle. then the approaches are a beautiful Darwinian selection process that favors brains. Jones wanted a thinking gorilla as champion.
"Oh, the two toughest decisions

to make out there are definitely the second sbots on the two par-4s with the elephants buried in the front of the greens — the 5th and 14th," offered Lee Elder. "I don't have the proper shot for either of those holes. On 14, 1 keep hitting a 3-iron that hits into the hump, doesn't get to the back tier and I

may three-putt.
Tonight, I'm going to increase
the loft on that 3-iron to get over that hump," said Elder. For decades, players have been trying to figure out the various breezes that swirl in the tall pines behind Hogan Bridge and over Rae's Creek at the 12th, Many

players bave key trees or flags that they study.

Elder, for instance, has noticed a

flag high over a press tower that is higher than any other flag. I'm not sure anybody else has noticed it, but I always do."

Tom Watson bas the novel nowind, rather than the other way around. "I pick a shot in my mind before I get to the tee, then I wait, no matter bow long it takes, until the wind fits that shot," he said. Elder, by contrast, always, but always, hits a 7-iron - either bard or soft - because "once you find a elub that can get you on that green, you're a damn fool to pull

out anything else."
The 205-yard fourth hole, with its voracious front bunker, carries more hidden terror since fewer players realize that unseen winds, funneling at high altitudes, knock down apparently perfect shots. Few pleasures match standing along the lourth tee and watching muscular Masters rookies who scald their customary 200-yard 5iron, then gape in disbelief as the ball lands short of the front traps. a humiliating 50 yards from the

pin.
Two other pairs of Masters holes have similar disguised

Both finishing holes, the ninth and 18th, have abruptly uphill ap-proaches to greens where trap trouble lurks in front while downhill three-putt demons live at the backs of the greens. "Unless you think you'll hit a perfect shot every time, you have to decide which you fear less - the sand shot in the Iront or the long downhill putt from the hack," said Elder. "Me, I always overclub. I'll risk the putt."

Timidity is almost always punished here. On Sunday, the pins are always back on both the par-4 No. 10 and par-3 No. 16, inviting the frightened soul to shoot for the invitingly safe right front of the green. Again, three putts are the proper payment for such fear.

Fuzzy Thinking

The most novel approach to club selection in the history of the Masters took place two years ago when rookie Fuzzy Zoeller won the green jacket in a playoff.

"I never had a thought the whole week," Zoeller related. "I

figured my caddie [Jerry Beard] knew the course a lot better than me, so I just put out my hand and played whatever club he put in it. I'd say, 'How bard do I hit it?' He'd tell me and I'd swing. The guys who come down bere once a year and try to get smart with Mr. Jooes' course are the dumb ones." Bruce Lietzke spoke for every layer here when he uttered these latalistic last words: "You better not start getting paranoid after you've pulled out the wrong suck a couple of times or this course will eat your lunch. You just got to keep grabbing for one that makes

BASABALL

American Legase
CALIFORNIA—Ploced Bruce Kison on the 21der, and Bob Davis, cother, for reasslamment.
Optioned Dave Frost, Mickey Mohler, Fred Mor-Tinez and Steve Brown, pitchers, to Sait Lake of the Pacific Coast League. CHICAGO—Waived Ron Pruitt, outlieder, to the purpose of giving him his unconditional re-

lease.

Notional League

ST. LOUIS—Amounteed retirement of Steve
Bursby, pitcher. Signed Jim Otion, elicher, to a
1951 contract. Sent Jehn Mortin and Donnile
Moore, pitcher, to Seringfield of American Asso-ciation, Sent George Frazier, pitcher; Glenn
Brummer, catcher; and Rafael Santone, infield-er, to their mihor league come for reassistantee.

COLLEGE

COLLEGE
COLORADO—Nomed Randy Eccker on casistent basketbell coach.
ILLINOIS—Signed Lou Herson, head basketbell coach, so the-rear contract.
NORTHERN ILLINOIS—Announced resigna-NORTHERN ILLINOIS—Assounced resigna-tion of Orville Karsten, men's tennis and swim-ming coach. Nomed Corl Neyfeld, ternis coach. SEATTLE IL—Marted Len Nordone head bas-keiball coach and associate director of athletic. VANOERSILT—Marted C.M. Newton head basketball coach and associate othletic director, WESTERN ATCHIGAN—Named Thomas Wenderling athletic director.

Baseball's One for the Books

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Ernest Heming-way wrote to Lillian Ross in 1948 that she was quite right to run rather than slide while playing soltball. "Siding actually is a threat to cut the man at the bag so be will be out of the game." he said. "It also raises dust and if you

can really come in, you can avoid the tag as Iar as possible."

If his baseball lundamentals are arguable, Hemingway's leel for the game was undeniable. Looking to disparage T.S. Eliot, who be conceded was "a damned good poet and a fair critic," Hemingway wrote to a Iriend in 1950 that Eliot "never hit a ball out of the infield in his life."

Nor did a good many other writers, at least not consistently, but it does not seem to have stifled their appreciation for the great American pastime — whose major-league season opened Wednesday — or their desire to write about it. It is generally conceded that baseball as a subject is easily the preferred sport of America's best writers.

More novels have actually been written about football in the last 15 years, but the quality is not there," said Christian Messenger, professor of English and American literature at the University of Illi-nois at Chicago Circle. "Baseball starts with life renewing itself in the spring, coming to fruition and dying off in the fall. Football seems to be a subject that lends itself more to complaining about the corporate state."

Indeed, baseball is another story. The historian Jacques Barzun may have overstated the case when he wrote, "Whoever wants to know beart and mind of America had better learn baseball," but he does not seem to have been too far off base, at least as his remark pertains to writers, And Americans are not the only ones whose bearts and minds are on baseball. Even in the midst of his torment, Santiago, Hemingway's Cuban fisherman, begged young Manolin to "have faith in the Yankees, my son. Think of the great DiMaggio." Bernard Malamud, Philip Roth

and Mark Harris have written novels about baseball. Thomas Wolfe's Nebraska Crane wound up in the major leagues after coming down the hill on Locust Street with the bat slung over his shoul-der and the well-oiled fielder's mitt protruding from his hip pocket." Sinclair Lewis's Babbitt considered baseball of "eternal importance, like . . . the Republican

James T. Farrell's Danny O'Neill wrote a letter to Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics: Ring Lardner invented Alibi Ike, plus assorted other baseball s, and James Thurber's "You Could Look It Up" probably in-spired Bill Veeck to send a midget to bat against the Detroit Tigers.

The late Marianne Moore no only composed a "Hometown Piece of Messrs. Alston and Reese" but also threw out the first ball of the 1968 season in Yankee Stadium. John Updike wrote a memorable account of Ted Williams' final game and Gay Talese evoked the glory of Joe DiMaggio and the impermanence of fame in The Silent Season of a Hero."

Why the literary celebration of baseball? "It has a mythic quali-ty," Malamud said recently. "You have a confrontation between two forces, the batter, who's a hero, and the pitcher, who's an eteroal adversary. It's much like the con-Irontation between two knights in a tournament, where it can end with a single blow, like the knight cutting off the other knight's head or the ballplayer hitting one into the stands or striking out."

Roth has a different explana-

lion. "Part of the answer is that it's a solid part of childhood." he said recently. "In many cases, you know baseball more than you know anything else. When I was growing up in the early '40s. football did not have as strong an appeal, maybe because baseball could be described more effective. ly on radio by announcers like Red Barber and Mel Allen."

'Country Parson'

U.S. All-Star Literati Agree:

Some years ago, Roth described Barber, the Brooklyn Dodger broadcaster, as "a respectful, mild Southerner with a subtle rural tanginess 10 his vocahulary and a soft country parson tone to his voice."

"For the adventures of 'dem burns' ol Brooklyn — a region then the very symbol of urban wacki-ness and turnult — to be narrated Irom Red Barber's highly alien but loving perspective, constituted a ture professors would later teach me to call 'point of view.' Henry James might himself have admired the implicit cultural ironies and the splendid possibilities for ob-lique moral and social commenta-

ing have all attracted important writers, but probably only boxing has produced more good literature. There's an affinity between fighters and writers; they get along very well," said Budd Schulberg, who has written fiction and nonfiction boxing books.

Yet there appears to be an equal affinity between baseball and writ-ing. Of all team sports, wrote Up-dike, "baseball, with its graceful intermittences of action, its immense and tranquil field sparsely settled with poised men in white, its dispassionate mathematics, seems to be best suited to accom-modate, and be ornamented by, a

No Time Like Forever

Moreover, baseball is an ideal subject for writers because it has no clock, and theoremcally can go oo Iorever.

"And it's a game that lends itself to telling stories about itself," said Messenger, author of a forthcoming book about sport in American fiction. "There are pauses where you can re-create what you just saw, and innings are almost meant to he filled in by any bard that happens to be in the stands."

Fishing, bullfighting and hunt-

The Crack of a Bat

By Dick Roraback

Away on this side of the ocean When the chestnuts are hinting of green And the first of the cafe commi Are moving outside for o fine And the sound of spring beats o bolero As Paree sheds her coat and her hat The sound that is missed more than any Is the sound of the crack of o but.

There's an animal kind of o feeking There's a stirring down of Vincennes Zoo And the kid down the holl's getting restless Toking stoirs like o young kangaroo Now the dandy is walking his poodle And the concierge sunning her cat But the heart's with the Cubs and the Tigers And the sound of the crack of o bat.

In the park on the corner run schoolboys With o couple of cartons for props Kicking goals a la Fontaine and Kopo While a little guy chickies for cops "Goal for us," "No it's not," "You're a liar," Then the classical shrieks of o spot But it's not like a rhubarb at home plote Or the sound of the crack of o bat.

Here the stadia thrill to the serumdowns And the soccer fans flock to the games And the chic punt the nags up at Longchamp Where the women are dames and not dames But it's different at Forbes and at Griffith The homes of the Buc and the Nat Where the hot doe and peanut share laurels With the sound of the crack of a bat.

No. o Yank can't describe to a Frenchman The rasp of an umpire's call The continuing chorms of statistics Changing hist ry with eoch strike and ball Nor the self-conscious jog of the slugger Rounding third with o tip of his has Nor the half-smothered grace of a hook slide Nor the sound of the crock of o bat.

Now, the golfer is buffing his mblick And the tennis buff's rightening his strings And the fisherman's flexing his flyrod Like o thousond and one other springs Oh, the sports on both sides of the ocean Have o great deal in common, at that But the thing that's not HERE At this time of year Is the sound of the crack of the bat. (Reprinted by popular request)

Mota L.A.'s Artful Codger

tried to get better.

By Mark Heisler Los Angeles Times Service VERO BEACH, Fla. — In Sep-

tember of 1980, 42-year-old Manny Mota, who had just been called out of retirement, walked into the batting cage at Dodger Stadium and lined a single into right field. In the visiting dugout, Del Unser of the Philadelphia Phillies watched admiringly. "That man could climb out of bed in the middle of winter," Unser said, "and hit a line drive."

It is six months later at 9 a.m., an bour hefore the players are due to be in uniform. Mota, father of eight and known among the Dodgers as Papa, retired once again to his positioo as batting coach, is dressed, on the field and running wind sprints. Alone.

No Sługabed

Commented an admiring Dodger official. "The people who say be could climb out of bed and hit a line drive should see him now. This is why Manny Mota still Mota does his running and then

sees whether anyone wants to take extra batting practice. For the rest of the day, he's a coach.
"Yesterday I took 20 swings in the cage," he said a couple of days ago. "but I've only taken hitting

Exhibition Baseball Tuesday's Roselts

Texas 4. Montreal 2 Chicago (AL) 2, Pitts Battimare 2, New Yo Baltimore 2, New York (AL) 2 Kansas City 2. Toronto 0 Alianta 17, St. Louis 3 New York (NL) 5. Jackson (Texas League (2 Milwaukee 12. Seattle 4 Ookland 9, Cleveland 7
Los Angeles 12, Chicago (NL) 8
Houston Son Francisco 4

coach to jump into the cage. I hate thing. I tried hard - that, and posto take any time from the kids. I believe my job is to be a coach first, not a player.

"I like to keep myself in good condition. I've been in this kind of shape as long as I've been playing pro ball. I'm proud of my body. Because I'm a coach doesn't mean I won't take care of my body. . . .

Not the Easy Way

"Growing up as I did — poor — is the best way. That way you appreciate what you've got, what you've sacrificed for. You know what it cost you. You don't want it to get away. I don't like to get anything easy. I like to earn it. was lucky as a hitter. I've been lucky my whole life. But one

to the White House to meet Presi-At that point, Mota owned the major league pinch-hit record, 147, and had a jeweled 147 made to wear around his neck. Then be was called back last season and went 3 Ior 7, including a I2th-inning RBI single that woo a game against the Giants. Now he wears a jeweled 150 around his neck, having given the 147 to one of his sons.

itive thinking. I concentrated and

It is a good thing he insists on

earning everything because Mota was given nothing. He is from a poor lamily of eight kids in the

Dominican Republic. His lather died when he was 7; his mother supported the family by making

candles, which Manny helped sell

to coroer groceries.

It took him six years in the mi-

nors to make the major leagues.

and he is proud of every moment of it, from his childhood to today.

At 41, after his first reurement,

Mota, his wife Marguerita and their own eight kids, were invited

He has since reured again. That is a little fiction the Dodgers have him go through each season to open up a spot on the 40-man roster so the organization can prolect a young player. If they want to activate Mota again, they have only to wait until May 15. If you've never seen Mota at the

bat, you'll probably get your chance. It could go on for another decade or so. Who knows? "The year before last, I was a much better hitter than I was five vears ago." Mota says. "Experi-

ence gave me a lot. Age takes your reflexes, but sometimes age doesn't have as much to do with it as abili-

Manny Motal now 43, went

back to work.

U.S. Colleges Feel Inflation's Bite

By Jim Cour

The Associated Press TILE - In 1974, the Uniy of Washington's football went to Los Angeles for a Pai game, and the air fare for its r was \$13,649. In 1980, just asons later, the Husicies were d a price of \$52,722 for the trip by the same airline for a 0 football game.

viously, not only the confername has changed. Things gone up. The general cons is that inflation is threatense life of intercollegiate athletjust don't know what's going appen," said Mike Lude, ington's athletic director.

is a very difficult situation.

doing the best we can but 1

intercollegiate athletics is

Dropped Programs

 situation for college sport
 iblic and private — is pretty
 the same all over Washing ate: There's not enough mon go around. "Inflation, as well the IX, is affecting every pro-throughout the country." Washington State University tic Director Sam Jankovich. you have to do is look ghout the country and see the er of programs that are being

e administration didn't drop thall at Seattle University. he Chiefrains came close by ping from National Collegiate tic Association Division I to ion III, a nonscholarship of intercollegiate sports the big time to the minor

attle U, once was a national r. in 1958, Eigin Baylor led hieftains to the NCAA finals ist Kentucky. Before Baylor,

who became a National Basketball school's athletic department. The Association superstar for the Los university charged the athletic de-Angeles Lakers, Scattle featured the brilliant O'Brien twins of the 1950s - Johnny and Eddie. In all, Seattle made 14 postsea-

son appearances, the last time in That glorious past didn't stop the university's president, the Rev. William Sullivan, from making his announcement about the direction of Seattle'a athletic future last

Sollivan seems genuinely happy with the results of his decision. He said he believed "more and more educators" will swing over to his way of thinking about college athletics, too.

Priorities

"With the present economic cli-mate of the country," Sullivan rea-soned, "I just think people are

going to say, 'Where are you going to put your resources?' 'In January, Western Washington University in Bellingham de-cided it didn't have enough of the resources Sullivan was talking about for 15 sports. It announced it was cutting six of the sports termis for men and women plus men's volleyball, field hockey, golf

and wrestling. The university's Associated Students recommended the school give up lootball at the end of the 1981 season. Dr. Paul Olscamp, WWU president, and a special task force disagreed. It was decided to keep football.

At the end of five more years, the school will take another look at football — and its other sports. "If the picture gets any more dismal," said Boyde Long, athletic director and football coach, "I don't know

what's going to happen." Long noted Western Washing-ton had a bas it supplied to the tive director Frank Bosone, of the try," said Jankovich.

partment 33 cents per mile for the bus for the 1979-80 school year, he said. For the 1980-81 school year, the rental mileage went up to 60 cents, he said.

That's 27 cents," Long said,
"Needless to say, our athletic budget didn't go up that much."
In Spokane, Dan Fitzgerald ed down as the basketball coach at Gonzaga University to concentrate on his job as athletic director. "In the old days," Fitzgerald said, "it was the athletic director's job to go out and drink some beers with the guys and tell some war stories. More of a public

relations man. Well, that's changed. Now the job of athletic director is a higher-powered management job. You've got to fill seats. You've got Title IX. You've got lots of things on your mind."

As a lull-time athletic director, Fitzgerald said he will spend much of his time raising funds so the Buildogs can continue athletically. "You talk about inflation hurting you," he sighed. "Well, we're not like a lot of your bigger schools. We have operated soundly and frugally for a number of years. There wasn't any fat to cut in the

When Seattle University made its decision to de-emphasize it left the West Coast Athletic Conference Gonzaga plans to stay in the WCAC, Fitzgerald said -at

"Who Knows?"

least for the time being.

"It's the right place for us right now," he said. "But what happens five or 10 years from now? Who knows?"
Washington's community colleges are feeling the pinch of infla-tion in athletics, too, admits execu-

Athletic Association of Community Colleges.
Seattle Central Community Col-

lege, which had men's and women's basketball teams, has withdrawn as an AACC member. Bosone said. "I don't want to paint the picture as bleak," he said, "but it's tough. It's going to take strong managers in sports administration areas in campuses to maintain what we have."

At present, there are six AACC schools that play Iootball, 22 that play men's basketball, 21 that play women's basketball and 15 that play baseball. With the prospect of continued double-digit inflation, Bosone says he cannot say that there will be any community college sports in the state in another. 10 years.

Expansion

In Seattle, the University of Washington athletic administration is talking about expanding ag-ing Husky Stadium, dedicated in 1920, to make more money. A pro-posal has been made to add 15,000 seats with an upper deck oo the north side of the 60,000-seat facili-

continue to enlarge our dooor and contributor list by the opportunity to buy sideline seats." In Pullman, bome of Cougars, Washington State University is making noises about playing its game with Pac-I0 ar-chrival Washington in the King-dome in Seattle instead of in Spo-

kane. Again, money is the bottom

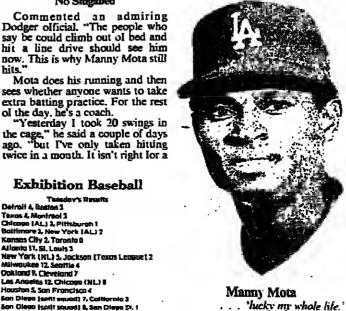
"We need to do that," explained

athletic director Lude. "We could

That move, WSU's Jankovich stressed, would bring in more revenue for Washington State at precisely the time when more revenue is needed. "We're just like most schools throughout the coun-

sense, then rip it at the flag." That helps. But not much. Transactions

National Neckey League
HARTFORD—Named John Cunnitt coststan



Don't Worry About Guns, Ban Bullets!

NEW YORK — The handgun-control lobbyists maintain manufacture or sale of ammunithat guns kill people. The right-tobear-arms crowd says that guns don't kill people - people kill people. Both groups are wrong. According to Arnold Crocus, a leibal weapons expert, bullets kill people. To back up his theory, Arnold

invited me to his laboratory, where he had an array of guns on the wall. He tonk one off the rack and told me to point it at a target and pull the trigger. I did, and the

gun went "click."
"Nothing hap-pened." Crocus pened." said, "therefore we know that guns don't kill people. Now pretend the target is someone you really hate." I thought of someone, and stared at the target with all the an-

ger I could muster. Once again oothing happened. "This proves." said Arnold.
"that people, at this distance, cannot kill people. Now I am going to place a round of ammunition into your gun. and I want you to pull the trigger.

I did as I was told. There was a loud explosion and the bullet went right through the target's heart.
"Well," said Arnold. "What do

you conclude?" "The only conclusion I can come to is that the bullet was the deadly weapon.

"Right. Now it's true that the bullet would not be able to penetrate the target unless it was fired through the barrel of the gun. And it is also true that the gun could not have been fired unless someone pulled the trigger. But without the builet, the target would not

have suffered any injury."
"That means," I said, "that the real problem America faces is not the plethora of handguns in this country, nor the people who use them, but the ammunition that is available to anyone who wants it." "You got it. What this tells us is

that it may be possible to satisfy both the right-to-bear-arms crowd and the handgun-control people at the same time. By permitting the tion, you make both sides happy."

"But the gun lovers will say that there is no sense owning a firearm if you can't fire anything out of it."

"Let them say it. They don't have a legal leg to stand on. There is nothing in the Consultution that says Americans have a right to bear bullets.

"The mistake the handgun-control people have been making is that they keep trying to take handguns away from the people. This won't fly in Congress, because you have too many congressmen and senators from the South and the Western parts of the couniry who would be committing political suicide if they voted for any such restrictions. But they could in good conscience, vote to forbid the sale of any kind of ammunition to fit the guns. We wouldn't see any immediate results from the prohibition because most people have a stock of ammunitioo in their houses now. But it would either be used up or go rotten oo

them in time. "What I like about your idea," I told Crocus. "is that the people who make handguns couldn't complain, hecause they could still sell them. And those who wanted to buy a gun could still obtain ooe without too much trouble. The only flak you'd get is Irom the bullet makers. How do you deal with

"They can always make supposi-tories for duck bunters with the same equipment.

"Have you suggested this compromise to the handgun-control people and the gun lobby?" I

"Yes, I have," be replied. "The handgun-control people are willing, at this stage, to try anything to stop the slaughter in this country. But the gun lobbyists are asking for more time to think it over. Without ammunition, they are afraid people might lose interest in owning handguns, and then they

would all be out of jobs." "Maybe they could join the U.S. Marine Corps. They're always looking for a few good men."

D1981, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Vitas Gerulaitas

Portrait of the Tennis Star As the Elegant Man of the '80s

By Michael Zwerin International Herald Tribune PARIS — The Club des Createurs, eight young lions of Parisian masculine fashions. gave Vitas Gerulaitas a prize (an abstract painting of socks by Pavios) for being an outstanding-

ly elegant gentleman.

That was in February, but Gerulaitis was off losing to Bjorn Borg somewhere and could not come to Paris and accept his painting until Tuesday night. Being given the opportunity to lose to Borg is a sort of prize in itself. In any case, Gerulaitis seemed to take it that way when a room-service waiter asked him if he was going to win the French championship this year and he answered: "I'll probably come close like always." — You might wonder wby Paris designers would give their prize

designers would give their prize for elegance to an American. "They probably just want tickets to Roland Garros." Gerulaitis said, referring to the stadium where the French tennis championships are played.

Tennis Elegance

This does not come off as being cynical: "Behind every prize lies some sinister purpose," Gerulaitis said, lounging in a fat hotel tailored for prizewinners, dressed in tennis shoes, worn jeans and a Rothman's cigarette T-shirt. "You can see how ele-gant I am," he said. "I can wear a tie pretty good." Gerulaitis said, implying that if someone wants to give him a prize for wearing a tie, that's not his problem.
"My friends wouldn't recog-

nize me in a suit and tie," he continued. "I dress casually most of the time. I'll get dressed up to go to dinner or something but when I'm home in New York what I really like to do is rent a recording studio twice a week and jam with my musician friends. I give them tennis lessons and they let me play guitar with them. We drink beer and get smashed and go on all night long. They give me easy riffs to play and f start getting blisters after 15 minutes while those guys churn it out for hours. When you get that close to their intensity it puts a whole different perspective on music, I guess they feel the same way when they see how hard I hit a



Vitas Gerulaitas with Regine in Paris night-life circuit.

his name "sounds like a disease, is the son of a Lithuanian Davis Cup player who was broke and couldn't speak English when he came to the United States, The family settled in Queens and his father used to "drag" him to the Highland Park public courts. It was, he said, "a shleppy way to learn tennis. The kids I played with never heard of a Lacoste shirt, they came in cut-jean shorts and no socks but these guys were out there every day and we learned together, Our

to come over every 20 seconds about 50 feet above the roof. I was dying to get up there. Now I'm up there all the time."

Jet Lag Is No Problem

He flies to Australia so often he knows most of the Qantas pi-lots. It is not imusual for him to finish a tournament in Monte Carlo, fly straight to Las Vegas and play the same day. He says jet lag is no problem, and you get the feeling there are not too many problems in general, not too many difficult questions posed. Asked if he has given any

thought to life after his tennis carecr. he looked sheepish before saying, "No. No. Not really."
Life is a piece of cake with the

trips to romantic places, easy and lucrative product endorsements, paid exhibitions, the tournament prize money, fashion awards and the beautiful women who hang around that sort of life. His complaisance comes from knowing he can take the pressure, thrive on it, and his self-respect is perhaps also based on the knowledge that he wanted to be a tennis player before it was a bigmoney sport.

When his tennis-playing uncle went into the Army he was assigned to a tennis-playing general who needed a pariner. Gerulaitis recognized tennis as a ticket from drudgery well before he was ranked in the top five. "It's a way to get your foot in the door," he tells the ghetto kids who attend his free tennis workshops in New York City public parks. He is proud that some of them who started coming before they knew how to hold a racket now make pocket money working in tennis clobs after school, and that two of them got college sholarships through tennis.

Heavy Drama
Big-money tennis is heavy drama, and Gerulaitis is theatrical. After watching one of Borg's volleys sail by, he pointed his racket to the sky, looked up and asked: "What did I ever do to you?" He has been called "brash." "flip," has been called "brash," "flip,"
"sassy," "insufferable" and "eminently likable." His long blond
mane gives him a natural flashy beauty. Sometimes he is mistaken for Borg on the street and asked for Borg's autograph. "I sign his name," he once said. "I figure that maybe some of his groupies will follow me home."

He became famous in Italy before he was known in the United States. He won his first tournament there and he spends a lot of time in Italy but he does not speak enough Italian to say "Hi, how'ya doin"?" He calls himself "a typically lazy American. I nev-er even made an effort to learn Italian, It's rude, really disgust-ing. Maybe it's because I never

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had an Italian girlfriend."
He finishes his fourth Coca Cola in an bour and opens a family-size pack of chewing gum. "I speak Australian pretty good though."

Court Sentence Lenient PEOPLE: In Singer's Drug Case

Singer-musician-composer John Phillips, former star of The Mamas and The Papes, told a lederal judge in New York that his entire family at one point was addicted to drugs — a habit they managed to kick through a hospital detoxidicaton program. "Drugs have torn my family apart, my wife, myself. my son, my daughter were all af-fected." Phillips said before being sentenced on a drug conspiracy charge. "I'm very happy to say that my family is now entirely drug-free." U.S. District Judge Leonard B. Sand sentenced Phil-lips to spend 30 days in jail and pay a \$15,000 fine for conspiring to distribute prescription drugs. He said he didn't impose a stiffer penalty because of Phillips' work as a counselor at an anti-drug-abuse hospital and his school feetures and concerts to warn young people against use of narrories. Judge Sand also said he was lem-ent because Phillips, 44, pleaded guilty after his arrest last summer and helped prosecutors convict others in the case. Phillips is the father of actress Mackennie Phillins, 21. He could have been sentenced to 15 years in prison.

The father of millionaire ex-Beatle Ringo Starr is a window cleaner in an industrial town in northwest England. Tracked by the London Daily Express to the railroad-junction town of Crewe, cheerful Richard Starkey said of his famous son: "He's done well, the lad, and good luck to him. But he owes me nothing." The Beatles' 40-year-old drammer originally had the same name as his father, who left his first wife and only child when Rin-go was small. Starkey, whose age was not disclosed, lives in a 70year-old row house with no photo-graphs in sight of his son or grandchildren, the newspaper reported. But he does have an autographed photo of the Beatles in an envelope. Starkey said he remembers Ringo as a "mischievous little beggar who never showed any signs of doing anything out of the ordi-

* * *

Convicted Nazi Rudolf Hess, 86, has been admitted to a military hospital in West Berlin for a "routine examination," officials say. Hess, who is serving a life sentence for his activities in Nazi Germany, spent 15 days in the hospital in March, 1980, being treated for bronchitis. Hess served as the No.

nary

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TUESDAYS

in the RE Clarities Section.

2 man in Hitler's Germany un 1940, when he flew to Britain in deparent bid to negotiate an er to World War H. He was arrest after parachuting into Scotland. 1946 the Nuremberg War Crim tribunal sentenced him to life it prisonment. The Soviet Union, or of the four World War II Allies; sponsible for administering Berli sponsible for automissioning with has steadfastly refused appeals, release Hess on humanitarity. grounds.

When Francis T. P. Plimpto annual Servant of Justice Award New York, the toastmaster can well prepared. He was Plimpton son, George, who noted that his ! ther was especially proud of h mortgage indentures. He our boasted, the toestmaster said, the the language he used in composit the arcane instruments was to it language of the law "as Pinder stauzes were to the ode." If younger. Plimpton, an suite known for his amateur participation in professional sports, said towas "wounded" that his father his never asked him to spend a day a a lawyer with the Plimpton firm He suggested, however, that it only reflected his father's respect for the law and that the elder Plimpte had the same shepticism about it. younger Plimpton's abilities a President John F. Kennedy. "H once asked me to come down Washington and spend a day not ning the country," said Plimpton reporting that Kennedy had eve specified the day — "Feb. 31."

Geisey Kirkiand and Patrick Ris sell are back with the America. Ballet Theater. The two star dans in private — were fired last December after missing a dress rebeared on the eve of the compa ers - partners both on point an ny's Washington, D.C., opening At the time the ABT said both has been late or missed rehearsals re peatedly over a 13-week period Now ABT artistic director Mikhal Baryshalkor — who himself one was Miss Kirkland's on-and-off stage partner, says he has had talk with both dencers and been as sured the incidents of his fall will not recur. Hisself will dence with Natalia Makarows in "Voluntaries" on April 30 and Miss Kirkland wil

-SAMUEL JUSTICE

EMPLOYMENT

star in "Gesolle" on May 2.

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